

This Week Is
Anti-War Week

HAIL THE REVOLUTIONARY CLASS WAR OF WORKERS AND FARMERS AGAINST CAPITALIST WARS!

This Week Is
Anti-War Week

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Communist Candidates
For President:
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.
For Vice-President:
BENJAMIN GITLOW.

BRITISH NAVY IN WAR THREAT Coal Barons Recruiting For Illinois Militia

CONSPIRACY TO SHOOT MINERS IS GIVEN AWAY

General's Letter to Boss
Made Public

Now we know what the Illinois national guard is for. It is kept going primarily to shoot hell into the union coal miners of the state.

No Communist agitator but the commanding general of the 33rd division is authority for the statement. He admits it and drives it home to one of the big downstate coal companies. He clinches it further by an appeal to the Chicago national guard commission of which F. O. Wetmore, head of the First National (Standard Oil) bank is president.

General Gives Plot Away.

Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman, the man who had charge of the state military investigation of the Herrin mine war in 1922, gives away the state militia gag in a hot letter to a coal company official, one of whose employees had resigned from the guard just before the 1924 training period.

The Franklin County Coal Co. has mines just north of Williamson county where the luckless attempt to run non-union mines during the 1923 coal strike was made. Edwin B. Keeler, vice-president of the company, who had endorsed the resignation of his employee from the national guard, received the following plainspoken tip from Gen. Foreman:

"I may be permitted in passing to express my very great surprise that, in the light of past events, a coal company whose mines are located as yours are does not appreciate the wisdom and see its way clear in its own interests, if for no other reasons, to arrange for and insist upon the performance by its employees of their military duty."

The militia general tells one of his real employees, a coal magnate, that the national guard exists to shoot down union miners and help the bosses by bayoneting union labor in time of trouble.

Keeps Employee in Service.

Operator Keeler saw the light. In his reply he quickly passed the buck to the white-collar employee, who, he said, had asked him to write the letter endorsing the resignation. Keeler made a full confession of faith in addition. "I am a strong partisan of the guard," he wrote to the general. "As far as our company is concerned we can take the two weeks from work readily. In fact, I am sure he will reconsider his resignation."

The coal miners of Illinois may be sure that he will. The reason given for the resignation was "personal welfare and that of the Franklin County Coal Co." The welfare of the company now demands, after the general's pointed lesson, that the resignation be withdrawn. And the company's welfare has the right of way.

Strikebreaker in 1922.

The Illinois national guard consists of one division with two infantry brigades, one artillery brigade, and other infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and medical units. It was active during the 1922 strikes of the miners and railroad shopmen.

Dictator Reports.

MADRID, July 27.—General Primo Rivero, head of the Spanish electorate, left today for San Sebastian to report to the king on his tour of the scene of the Moroccan campaign.

"No Third Party", Says C.P.P.A.

DISARMAMENT CHALLENGE UP TO MACDONALD

Trotsky Says Soviets
Will Come Half Way

By ANISE.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—As a fitting observance of the 10th anniversary of the world war, the labor and liberal governments of Great Britain and France should disarm, suggests Leon Trotsky to Ramsay MacDonald and Eduard Herriot. The Red army of Russia is entirely willing to follow such a lead.

Trotsky's statement was called forth by a question in the British parliament about the strength of the Red army, to which Assistant Minister of War Attlee replied that it consisted of 1,003,000 men. This reached Trotsky with a question as to the facts. He answered:

"The assistant minister of war misleads by his statement not only the member who asked him, but the public opinion of England, and even of her neighboring countries, which is very important."

Size of Red Army.

"At the end of 1920 the Red army had 5,300,000 men; this was the highest point. On the 1st of September, 1921, it contained 1,800,000 men. On the 1st of September, 1922, the Red army had 825,000 men. Thus, over two years ago the Red army was much smaller than the figures given in England."

"At the beginning of 1923 further reductions were undertaken which brought the Red army to 610,000, including land, sea and air forces. The actual number in the Red army June 1, 1924, was 562,967 men, only a little over half the number given in the British house of commons."

"Although we consider that 600,000 is rather small considering our frontiers, extent of territory and the size of our population, yet we do not hold even this number fixed. We have several times proposed to work out a practical program for simultaneous limitation of armament by the governments of Europe and of the whole world."

A Good Celebration

"If the combined governments of MacDonald and Herriot would take the initiative for the limitation of armament even for Europe only, we would meet them in every way. We think that such a role would be most appropriate for the approaching 10th anniversary of the beginning of the Imperialist world war."

Soviet Cruiser is

Off to Vladivostok

Via European Ports

MOSCOW, July 27.—The Soviet navy cruiser Vorovsky is on its way down the Baltic and will continue thru the North Sea, Mediterranean, Suez Canal, Indian Ocean, and Pacific Ocean around to Vladivostok to guard the fisheries and other interests of the Soviet Union. The Vorovsky will put in at Naples to return the compliment of the visit which the Italian cruiser Mirabello recently made by its appearance at Leningrad.

COMMUNISTS' ANTI-CAPITALIST WAR WEEK WILL WAKE UP WORKERS

The world-wide anti-capitalist war demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers will add fuel to the fire of protest which is flaring up in the United States over the militarist gesture of "Defense Day," September 12. Even President Coolidge has been aroused to dissemble the real purpose of the "mobilization day" because of criticism against the war-jingoists.

The Communists are leading the attack this week, the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, on all wars of imperial capital. All over the world there will be mass meetings to cry out against the leading of innocent workers to slaughter for the protection or aggression of some capitalists' profits. President Coolidge will have to do a lot more than talking (even tho that is unusual enough for him) to delude the working people of the United States into believing "Defense Day" is any more than a militarist gesture.

START PARTY DRIVE FOR DAILY WORKER SUBS AND FOR NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Mobilization of Entire Party Membership for
"Program of Immediate Work" Takes Place

THE first guns are being fired in the Workers Party "Program of Immediate Work." The American party of the revolution, united in policy, militant in spirit, is ready for a drive of unprecedented organization and propaganda activity. Party membership is being mobilized. Every branch, every member, is assigned a definite task.

PROPAGANDA AND ORGANIZATION



Get a new reader for
THE DAILY WORKER

As an integral part of the Party's work, as a part of the program second to none in importance, is the great Membership-DAILY WORKER Sub campaign, which is now under way. Above all, the task of our party is to increase its membership from the growing army of rebellious, but leaderless workers; to influence and inspire that still larger mass of dissatisfied workers who have not as yet a conception of the class struggle, who by reason of their conditions of life are ripe for Communist propaganda. To begin the fulfillment of this task, the party now campaigns and lays down as the obligation of every party member:

(1) To secure a new subscription to THE DAILY WORKER.

(2) To bring a new member into our party.

Here is a campaign which must excite the imagination of every real Communist.

To double our Party membership.

To add thousands of new readers to our main propaganda organ.

It is a great task, but its accomplishment will not be difficult if every member will do his share.

COMMUNIST MERIT STAMPS FOR THOSE WHO WORK.

The party is prepared to acknowledge the services of those loyal and active comrades who put their heart into this great undertaking. Special stamps are being issued, to be placed in the dues books of those who sell DAILY WORKER subs, and who bring in new members. For this matter, stamps have been issued which are not for sale, but which can be gained only by performance of Communist work.

Every member of the Workers Party will want to have these two stamps of Communist merit in his dues book. The stamps are not hard to secure. Bring in a new member; sell a DAILY WORKER sub, and the stamps are yours.

GHOST OF BULL MOOSE ROUSES C.P.P.A. HURRAH

Roosevelt Name Stirs
Illinois Liberals

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Written Especially for the
Daily Worker.)

AUDITORIUM HOTEL, July 27.—An echo of the Roosevelt rampage, thru these same corridors and banquet halls a dozen years ago, featured the Illinois boom for LaFollette let loose here, this Sunday, under the direction of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

In fact, the echo of the Bull Moose battle, within the republican party in 1912, brought down nearly as much applause as did mention of the guerilla warfare that "Bob Cat" LaFollette has inaugurated within the two old parties of Wall Street this year.

It came when Congressman Fred Brown, of Wisconsin, was delivering his oration in place of Congressman John M. Nelson, the leader of the LaFollette campaign, who ran off to Washington, Friday.

"My father was a charter member of the republican party," declared Brown, "and I have always been a republican."

Hurrah For Teddy.

That didn't sound just right to the Wisconsin congressman, and he (Continued on next page.)

STRIKING CAR BUILDERS HOLD ROUSING MEET

Hegewisch workers turned out in a mass to hear about the strike of the heater boys, reamers, riveters and buckers. Joseph Manley, campaign manager of the Workers Party candidates, Foster and Gitlow, and Barney Mass, organizer for the Young Workers League, were the chief speakers and aroused much enthusiasm among the workers.

The speakers urged the workers to unite their strength in a sturdy organization on the industrial side and to work for their own government thru the Workers Party, which represents the workers politically.

The regular strike meeting will be held this morning in Ginalski's Hall, 13259 Houston ave. and the men will then their further campaign against the bosses who tried to put over a vicious wage reduction. The men hit back with a demand for increased wages.

Hughes Visits His
Royal Highness at
Buckingham Palace

LONDON, July 27.—American lawyers, attending the international conference here were guests at Buckingham palace this afternoon. After Ambassador Kellogg had presented Secretary of State Hughes and the other American lawyers to King George, the king and queen entertained at a garden party.

CONQUEST OF WORLD BY U. S. FINANCIERS IS SOLE AIM OF HUGHES, MELLON IN EUROPE

By JAY LOVESTONE.

While the high priests of international capitalist finance and diplomacy are gathered in London, talking world reconstruction and peace, new war clouds are gathering, ever blacker, on the political and economic horizons of the world.

But today the one cloud that is swiftly approaching a breaking point, a cloud whose dark shadows are now oppressing nearly every country in the world, is the campaign of imperialist aggression being waged by the American capitalist class.

Hughes and Mellon in Europe.

Our secretary of state is ostensibly vacationing in Europe. Mr. Hughes, whose official title is Secretary of Department of State, but whose office is more that of Secretary of the Department of the Standard Oil in the United States government, is a Nestor in American imperial politics.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, officially called Secretary of the United States Treasury, but more accurately serving the big banking, steel, coal, and liquor corporations in which he himself is vitally interested, is also vacationing in Europe.

What draws these two most prominent and important members of the Coolidge cabinet to the shores of Europe on the eve of a national campaign that promises to be the most hard-fought and bitter contest in the history of our national politics?

How does it come that Messrs. Mellon and Hughes, the princes of Yankee finance and diplomacy, are in Europe at the same time that the most important international conference, since the Versailles treaty was signed, is being held? Is it merely a strange coincidence?

Well Timed Visits.

The answer is positively no. The visits of Hughes and Mellon were well timed. These visits are the products of the calmest and maturest deliberations of our employing class. A glance at the map of the world, a review of the numerous activities of our imperialists in their drive to clinch their position as the world's bankers and tradesmen, a brief characterization of only a few of the steps now being taken by American capitalism to secure a stranglehold on the markets, resources and industries of the world, will show that the United States is now on the threshold of a new epoch in its historical development. American imperialism is now redoubling its efforts to win the world for itself.

WINNING THE WORLD.

We offer the following brief perusal of some of the outstanding maneuvers in which our capitalists are now engaged the world over.

Argentina.—The government of Argentina has completed its plans to refund its recent loan of twenty million dollars, advanced by American investors thru Blair & Company, and the Chase Securities Corporation. In the last year Argentina has remodeled its external debt. It is now following exactly the same policy that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is applying in the United States by raising money thru the offering of short term issues.

Brazil.—"American citizens and property" are again in danger. There is talk of sending warships to Brazil because of the continued fighting in the Sao Paulo district. The armored cruiser Rochester, the light cruisers Denver, Cleveland and Galveston and (Continued on page 3.)

Farmers' Wheat Pool.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 27.—The farm bureau here today had succeeded in signing contracts with elevators at every railway shipping point in Bartholomew county to handle pooled wheat for members of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association. In nearby counties elevator men have refused to enter into such agreements.

NEGRO MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS GARVEY'S PHILOSOPHY TOMORROW

A meeting called to discuss the aims and objections of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and to present the philosophy of Marcus Garvey, its leader and president, will be held tomorrow night, Tuesday, July 29, at 8 p.m., at the Goleman School, South Dearborn and Forty-seventh streets.

Dr. Jay Peters, president of Division 23, and S. R. Wheat, president of Division 313, and W. A. Wallace, commissioner of the State of Illinois for the Universal Negro Improvement Association, will speak. Peters' subject will be "The Challenge of the Future."

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BOOST COMMUNIST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BY GETTING NEW SUBS FOR "THE DAILY WORKER"

See Page
Three

GOVERNOR ASKS INDIANA ROAD BOARD INQUIRY

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—An investigation by the Marion County grand jury into affairs of the Division of Equipment of the Indiana Highway Commission was in more immediate prospect on receipt of a letter by Prosecuting Attorney William H. Remy from Gov. Emmet F. Franch urging such an investigation.

Remy at once moved to recall the county grand jury and declared that the entire range of affairs touched upon by the Board of Accounts would come under probe.

The grand jury investigation is expected to center on activities brought to light following the resignation of George Bartley, superintendent of motor transport.

One of the principal points of inquiry was directed on the repayment of \$50,000 by O. P. Schlensker, Indianapolis automobile parts dealer, in alleged overcharges.

Another phase of the conduct of the highway commission business which has been under investigation by the Board of Accounts involves the disposal of Government surplus war materials.

Examiners have about completed a check of the equipment sent to Indiana by the Federal Government from records in Washington. The fact that millions of dollars' worth of war materials not adaptable for use by the highway department were requisitioned and sold without bidding and without accurate records being kept by the highway department led to the investigation of the Washington Government records by the State Board of Accounts.

England Alarmed Over Smuggling of Guns Into Russia

LONDON, July 27.—Considerable interest in the mysterious machine guns smuggled out of Britain and into Russia early in the month continues as the unknown purchaser remains still unknown. The Soviet trade delegation flatly denied that the guns transported on the Dutch steamer Helder were for the Soviet government and the master of the Helder when apprehended confirmed their statement. The captain said that the guns were consigned to a private firm in Leningrad.

The capitalist press here has been screaming that the Soviets were secretly arming. It now appears that counter revolutionary forces are guilty.

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WAR!

HEAR

Earl R. Browder, Editor "The Labor Herald"
Max Shachtman, Editor "The Young Worker"
Manuel Gomez, Chairman

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Auspices: Workers Party and Young Workers League, Local Chicago

"NO THIRD PARTY," SAYS C. P. P. A.

(Continued from page 1)
stuttered a little, continuing, "That is, I mean until 1912, when Taft was nominated. Then I went along with Roosevelt."

At the mention of the leader of the break in the republican party, 12 years ago, a startling burst of applause broke forth, that surprised itself, as the burst of enthusiasm that had greeted mention of LaFollette had shown no greater proportions.

But this outburst helped characterize, as nothing else possibly could, the nature of the gathering. Although representatives of labor dominate the conference, principally the delegates of the standard railroad organizations, nevertheless, the conference is under the spell of "little business" ideology.

Where Was Labor?

The gathering got away with an outburst of oratorical pyrotechnics, in which no spokesman of labor played a part. The big guns also were not there. LaFollette still lingers in his tent in Washington, and Campaign Manager Nelson went off to join him. President William H. Johnston, Chairman of the Conference for Progressive Political Action did not attend. No brotherhood chief was there. Charles J. MacGowan, a brotherhood man, was in charge of the steam roller as chairman.

But the speakers were a judge from Rock Island, the congressman from Wisconsin, Mrs. Glenn E. Plumb, who is pushing the campaign among Illinois women, a Chicago banker, and an expert on private detective agencies. All this, with the opening prayer, kept the three or four hundred delegates wondering why they had come to Chicago.

At no time was there a breakaway from the program outlined. MacGowan told the delegates there was going to be no third party talk. And the issue of the Farmer-Labor Party was kept far out in the street, or parked over in Grant Park. The only undercurrent that indicated there might be an outburst before the gathering adjourns, was whether Len Small should be endorsed for reelection, as governor of Illinois, or some LaFollette gubernatorial candidate placed in the field. These issues were being fought out in committees as this issue went to press.

Mate Proletarian Dictatorship.
The judge from Rock Island, Judge Charles J. Searles, got in the first attack on the Communists in reading the "statement and platform" of LaFollette to the gathering. He emphasized that section that reads:

"We are unalterably opposed to any class government, whether it be the existing dictatorship of plutocracy or the dictatorship of the proletariat."

No response came from the gathering. Most of the delegates, no doubt, didn't know what it was all about.

And Chairman MacGowan, got in his little dig when he declared that, "Even the Communists have thrown aside the last shred of their cloak of righteousness and have come out into the open to gnaw at our flanks while we face forward to meet our common enemy."

They Must Protect Capital.
Just who the common enemy is became somewhat doubtful when MacGowan proclaimed that, "We hold that capital presently invested is entitled to protection. It is entitled to consideration. But, at the same time, capital must not make slaves of mankind."

The only remedy offered is the ringing of the cracked Liberty Bell, of 1776, but MacGowan and the other speakers failed to right it at all during the opening sessions.

But MacGowan did take the LaFollette "bob cat" by the ears at one point, and really discussed the Dawes plan for a couple of sentences. What LaFollette, who dodges international issues, will say, remains to be seen. It was in discussing the republican ticket that MacGowan said, after mentioning Coolidge:

"Next on the same ticket is the blasphemous gentleman, Mr. Dawes, whose nomination by the republican convention was not an act of fate, as many would have us believe, but was a carefully laid plan of the group of international financiers who are interested in involving the United States in their questionable schemes to bring about the enslavement of Western Europe and the subsequent enslavement of the United States."

This will, no doubt, sound like

"Bolshevism" in the ears of Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation," and his whole "Committee of 100" in support of LaFollette, not to mention all the liberal groupings that are out for the Wisconsin senator, but who also contend that the Dawes plan is a step toward "peace and democracy."

Must Fight Dawes Here.

But organized labor, following LaFollette's handwagon in Illinois, would be in a pretty fix if it endorsed the Morgan plan sponsored by the Illinois "open shop" banker, "Hell" Maria Dawes.

Congressman Brown hailed Premier Herriot, of France, and Premier MacDonald, of Great Britain, as great "democrats," forgetting that both of these are boosting for the Dawes plan. But Brown satisfied his German backing in Wisconsin by denouncing the 40-mile display of British battleships, in the British Channel, Saturday, "the greatest display since the war."

He Supported Harding.

Brown also apologized for supporting Harding in 1920. He told Harding was "the goods" before election, but he has since found out that Harding was worse than Taft, that the Harding administration was saturated with "graft and corruption."

MacGowan hailed the banker, Richard W. Wolfe, who is a director in several banks, as a constructive business man.

Mr. Wolfe came back and declared that, "As a conservative business man and tax paying citizen, I am in favor of the candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette as president of the United States." He said he had been in business in Chicago for 30 years, but failed to pass around his card advertising his place of business. He was in favor of wise business, declaring that:

"Had the czar of Russia listened to the counsels of wise and patriotic men, he and his family would not have suffered the horrors of the murderous firing squad."

What the banker, Wolfe, hopes to do for the cause of America we do not know, but Stephen A. Doyle, the next speaker declared that these same czars, at the present time, in this country, support 940 private detective agencies. He charged that there were 500,000 private detectives in the United States at the present time.

Miners Are Absent.

In the report of the credentials committee the noticeable features was the absence of any delegates representing the 100,000 organized coal miners in the state.

The arrangements committee had planned for meetings of the different divisions of the gatherings. Chairman MacGowan had announced the caucus of the railroad delegates, the building trades delegates, the needle trades delegates, even the socialists, the women, the progressive democrats, the progressive republicans, etc., etc. But when he called out the miners, there was a dead silence. Secretary Dennis McCarthy leaned over and whispered something in MacGowan's ear, and the chairman passed on rapidly to the "business and professional men's division." There was also a call for the meeting of the "Negro division." But there was only one Negro in the hall and he announced he was not a delegate.

The half dozen socialists in the conference were under the leadership of W. R. Snow, state secretary for Illinois, who opposed the LaFollette endorsement at the Cleveland convention of the Socialist party.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was present, but took no part in the proceedings. Sam Leven, of Chicago, represented the needle trades.

Dreadnaughts Show Teeth to French Premier

(Continued from page 1)
did not add that France has a slighter but more deadly display, of thousands of war airplanes, which can strike with a lightning rapidity that the heavy ironclads are incapable of.

U. S. Bankers in Pivotal Place.
Reports that the allied premiers may get together independently of the American bankers are not taken seriously. The European banking group that Premier Theunis of Belgium has been talking about is not able to sustain the loans that will be needed following the Dawes plan. Should this group of bankers be able to float the first loan of \$200,000,000 their possibilities will have been exhausted. The \$200,000,000 loan is a start of bigger loans to come. Only the American banking interests can undertake the job in a big way.

Await Morgan.

J. Pierpont Morgan's arrival is eagerly awaited. Before leaving New York on the S. S. Minnewaska he admitted that his advice would be at the disposal of the conference. As the leader of the American banking combination he will be in a position to accept or reject any proposition the French and Belgians may offer. Germany will be invited to send delegates in a few days if a settlement approaches.

Communists Fight Plan

BERLIN, July 27.—Communists presented an unbroken front in the Reichstag against the Dawes plan.

FOSTER REPORTS TOUR THRU EAST IS BIG SUCCESS

Members Enthusiastic About New Policies

William Z. Foster returned yesterday from his trip through all the principal centers of the Workers' Party with C. E. Ruthenberg, and reported that the membership meetings had greeted the new election policy and the program of action with great enthusiasm.

"If the spirit of the meetings we addressed can be taken as an indication," said Foster, "the membership of the Workers' Party is going to set a new high standard of achievement in this campaign. In spite of the hottest kind of weather, enough to discourage anyone from sweltering in a hall for several hours, the members turned out in great numbers and enthusiastically."

"Especially did the new election campaign policy receive a great response. In every case it was greeted by rounds of applause. When it was adopted some comrades had questioned as to whether it would meet the approval of the membership. After these meetings there can be no question. The members are for it almost 100 per cent."

"The outstanding facts of this trip," said Foster, "are these: The meetings were the biggest membership gatherings the party has ever held. In point of numbers the New York meeting led, with about a thousand in attendance. New Haven turned out the greatest percentage of the total membership. In Chicago we received the most impressive financial contributions to carry out the new campaign. All meetings responded well in every way."

"The entire program of action aroused the greatest interest. Many questions were asked by the membership, which, however, showed quite a complete conception of the problems that the party faces. The item which brought the most questions was the election campaign. Almost everywhere some member asked: 'Does the new election campaign mean that we have abandoned the united front policy?'

although Comrade Ruthenberg had answered it briefly in his report. The members insisted that we explain in detail to every meeting that the united front policy is not abandoned; that it remains the fundamental policy of the party. The other item of the program that aroused the most interest was that of reorganization of the party along the lines of shop nuclei."

No votes were taken on the policies presented to the party meetings, as they were obviously unnecessary. A record vote would have shown at least 95 per cent of the membership solidly with the program of action and election policy.

"A feature of the trip, perhaps the most important," said Foster, "was the complete liquidation of factionalism in the party. This was disclosed. The new program was presented as the unanimous decision of the Central Executive Committee, and it was received in the same spirit by the membership. There is no question in my mind that the present enthusiasm within the party will continue and grow with the development of the campaign. We are now entering a period of growing strength and consolidation of the Workers' Party."

Union Miners Pull Scabs Out of Open Shop Coal Diggings

MCALISTER, Okla., July 27.—Union miners invaded the Kall Inia mine at Cambria and brought the non-union mine crew out to leave the job. The mine had recently reopened after a long suspension but on the 1917 wage scale. Other coal pits at Little, Deegan, and Caledonia have also recently begun operations again on the old wage basis of 1917. District 21 of the United Mine Workers is bitterly fighting this tendency toward open shop and the losing of all the workers have gained from organizing.

British Communists "Adopt" Part of Red Army of the Soviets

MOSCOW, July 27.—The British Communist delegates to the fifth congress of the Third International, Douglas and Robertson, brought a letter from their party signifying its desire to be patron to a unit of the Red Army of Russia. The letter was read at Minsk, capital of White Russia, and was received with great rejoicing. The British Communists will now see that their unit is well supplied with all it needs in the way of clothing, literature and food.

Nationalists were neutral. The issue came to a vote on the resolution of confidence in the Marx-Stresemann government. The result sustained the government by 172 to 62, the latter number corresponding to the number of Communist deputies in the chamber.

The neutrality of the Nationalists shows that the international bankers' program is gradually winning over all political forces in Germany except the Communists who are fiercely fighting it.

Capitalist Justice Will Not Put these Two Loeb's on Trial

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the biggest news story spread over the pages of the American daily press is the account of the Franks murder trial.

I sat thru last Saturday's session of the effort of the state's attorney of Cook County (Chicago) to send two young Jews, Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, to the gallows.

These two young Jews murdered a Jewish boy, 14-year-old Robert Franks. And there are Jews backing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe; principally Jacob Franks, the father, and "Sammy" Ettleson, the republican politician, friend of the Franks family.

I met Kate Richards O'Hare, editor of "The Vanguard," who served her "time" in the Missouri State Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., at the trial. Mrs. O'Hare went to prison because her state of mind refused to permit her to support America's entry in the war.

She thinks that this trial will offer an excellent opportunity to study the mental twist that caused these two young men to commit murder. She doesn't believe that their necks ought to be put into a noose until they are dead. She thinks they ought to be permitted to live as laboratory subjects for experiment and study.

It doesn't make much difference to me what becomes of these two young men, central figures in the latest newspaper sensation. The DAILY WORKER has published very little about this trial, because it was felt the space was needed for other matter. The parasite sons of multi-millionaires have been up for murder before. They usually win their freedom. Sometimes liberty comes after a long fight, as in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw, but usually the dollar wins a speedy victory. Everyone remembers the unpunished murder of a young sailor by Walter Ward, the dissolute son of the "Bread Trust" magnate.

But two figures at the trial that interested me were Jacob Loeb, uncle of the young confessed murderer, Richard Loeb, and Albert H. Loeb.

I thought that Jacob Loeb and Albert H. Loeb should have been on trial, with a broad spread of publicity, instead of Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold.

Richard and Nathan have not yet grown old enough to do more than help spend their father's money. They are in a position to become idle parasites for the rest of their days.

But what are the crimes of Jacob Loeb and Albert H. Loeb?

"Jake" Loeb is best known as one of the blackest reactionaries who ever held public office in the city of Chicago. As president of the Chicago Board of Education he did his utmost to serve big business, especially in the effort to smash the Chicago Teachers' Federation, the labor union of the public school teachers.

Albert H. Loeb is the vice-president and treasurer of the openshop Sears, Roebuck & Co., probably the world's greatest mail order house, that loots the farmers out of millions in profits each year.

Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb committed their criminal deed upon one of their own class. Jacob Franks, the father of the murdered boy insists he will have his "revenge."

But what of the "revenge" that is due the tens and hundreds of thousands who have suffered thru the crimes of "Jake" Loeb, uncle of Richard, and Albert H. Loeb.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation was a bulwark in defense of the interests of Chicago's school children, by far the greater part of them the children of the workers. "Jake" Loeb crippled its effectiveness. "Jake" Loeb was the friend of the tax dodgers, the multi-millionaire tax dodgers, who escaped millions in taxes that should have gone toward the education of Chicago's workingclass school children. The result: children stunted in mind, unable to fight the uneven struggle for existence under capitalism; children growing up ignorant and helpless to aid in fighting the battles of their class, servile slaves under the lash of the capitalist masters. Chicago's school children point the finger of guilt at "Jake" Loeb, charging him with being one among many, under the present big business rule of Chicago's school system, guilty of helping to continue the existence of Chicago's firsttrap, unsanitary, disease-breeding schools. But "Jake" Loeb is called before no court to answer for these crimes against the tender bodies and immature minds of workingclass children. They are only the wage slaves of tomorrow under capitalism.

Albert H. Loeb no doubt prides himself upon the "system" established by Sears, Roebuck & Co. The workers at "Sears" are mostly boys and girls, young men and women. They are drawn into the "Sears" sweatshop early. These workers have no union. They take the pitiable wages offered them. If the girls are lucky and live at home, and have a father to help support them, they get along. Otherwise they go the usual road of the girl whose wages will not cover her expenses; how many, at "Sears" each year, nobody knows. The grinding, ceaseless routine at "Sears" stunts minds early, puts youthful workers upon the scrap heap of industry before they are very far along in years. Human flesh is only so much fodder for the great machine that the big capitalists behind Sears, Roebuck & Co. have built up to win profits for its stockholders.

No grand jury has ever sought to measure the crimes of "Jake" Loeb and Albert H. Loeb against the working class. The labor-baiting state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe, will never bring their crimes before a grand jury or into court.

Only the workers and farmers, in the day that they establish their Soviet Rule, will consider these crimes worthy of judicial attention.

I am not so much interested in the verdict that will be rendered by Chief Justice John R. Caverly, in this silly black robes, dispensing capitalist justice upon the heads of two youthful victims of the social order which he uses all his power to uphold.

But I am interested in the fate that the workers and farmers will mete out to the social order of Judge Caverly and State's Attorney Crowe, and the condemnation that will fall upon the heads of its chief upholders like Jacob Loeb and Albert H. Loeb.

ENLARGED C. C. C. MEETING MONDAY AT PARTY OFFICE

Election Campaign Plan to Be Worked Out

To All Language C.C.C. Secretaries and D. O. A. Secretaries of TUEL Groups and Members of the City Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:
There will be a special meeting of the enlarged City Executive Committee on Monday evening, August 4, 1924, at 8 p. m. at 165 West Washington street, room 303.

This meeting will be in place of the regular meeting of the enlarged City Executive Committee, which meets on the second Wednesday of every month. Because of the elections campaign which the Workers' Party, nationally and locally, has entered into, it is necessary that we hold this special meeting on August 4th in order to get all the party branches fully aware of their duties in the coming campaign.

If you are not able to attend this meeting, make sure that you send someone in your place. We are depending upon the language units to do their share in the campaign. At this meeting we shall have a definite program of action for the campaign outlined for the branches in the city.

The preliminary work is already proceeding.

You are receiving this notice in plenty of time to make arrangements for attendance at this meeting. We are also expecting you to see that the language branches get on the job at once. See to it that they—

- (1) Elect a branch campaign committee of five (or whatever may be needed according to the size of the branch).
- (2) Have this branch campaign committee select a chairman of the committee.
- (3) Have the branch send in the name and address of the chairman of the branch campaign committee.
- (4) Have the branch make its donation to the campaign fund.

These are immediate steps which we expect you to help the branches in your language to get done.

At the enlarged City Executive Committee meeting the matter of circulating the petitions, outlining the congressional district work, congressional headquarters, etc., will be fully detailed. In addition, other vital matters will be taken up.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU ATTEND THIS MEETING ON AUGUST 4, 1924!



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LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA, 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FOSTER-GITLOW SPEAKING TOURS TO STIR WORKERS

Steel Towns Plan Big Meeting August 17

By JOSEPH MANLEY

The chief standard bearers of the Workers Party of America, William Z. Foster, its candidate for President, and Benjamin Gitlow, for Vice-President, will enter the political struggle almost immediately. Speaking dates covering half the country are now being arranged.

Foster will tour Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. In Minnesota particularly big gatherings are expected. The recent convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, at which a straight out fight on the candidacy of Foster or LaFollette occurred, has dramatized the political fight throughout the state. A large block of Communist delegates in the State Federation convention fought for the adoption of constructive trade union and political policies that if carried out would take the control of the workers of Minnesota away from the United States Steel Corporation and the old parties which it owns. Foster's name was recognized by the rank and file elements of the convention as the one which symbolized amalgamation and the labor party—the principal issues around which the struggle occurred.

Invade "Bob-cat's" Den.

In Wisconsin Foster will lay down the gauntlet to LaFollette himself. The workers in the big open shop packing houses and steel mills of Milwaukee, will again have an opportunity to hear the man who headed the campaigns in 1917 and again in 1918 lead them against the two most powerful trusts in America. At these Wisconsin meetings followers of LaFollette will have an opportunity to hear how the Communists propose to handle the trusts, in contrast with the outworn LaFollette program of "trust regulation."

Gitlow Tours East.

Benjamin Gitlow, will tour the eastern states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Gitlow has been active in trade union circles in the East for many years, in the retail clerks' union, and in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Gitlow is a powerful speaker, and is expected to unite the radical elements of the East solidly behind the Communists against the two Wall Street parties and LaFollette's petty bourgeois movement. As editor of the Jewish DAILY FREIHEIT, Gitlow increased the circulation 7,000 over its former circulation. The Jewish trade unionists are expected to listen to Gitlow's message eagerly, thru the Freiheit, as well as in his meetings.

Foster Demonstration.

Word has just been received at the office of the Campaign Manager that a great open air demonstration for William Z. Foster, the Presidential candidate of the Workers Party of America, will be staged at Youngstown, Ohio, on August 17th.

Wallace T. Metcalfe, of Youngstown has charge of the arrangements. He reports that it will be one of the greatest outpourings of steel workers that has taken place since 1919. The Mahoning Valley in which Youngstown is situated, is one of the greatest steel producing districts in the world. It is the home of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

Remember August 17th.

Foster is a popular figure with the steel workers of the entire Valley. A controversy is raging amongst them over Foster or LaFollette. This was precipitated by the editor of the fake labor paper of Youngstown and some of the professional Business Agents of the craft unions that kept the workers so badly divided during the great steel strike. It was this support of LaFollette coming from the so-called labor leaders that clinched the support of the rank and file of the steel workers for Foster.

The demonstration will be staged at Avon Park, which is close to Youngstown. Steel workers and their families, from the nearby steel towns of Warren, Niles, Girard, New Castle, Farrell, Bessemer, Leetonia, Struthers, and East Youngstown, will go by trolley car or auto bus to the park. Entertainment will be furnished by the Finnish band all of them members of the Workers Party. The whole affair will be presided over by that veteran steel worker and well known labor leader, William J. White.

General's Lady Busy Boosting Husband's Trade

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Since Gen. Amos Fries, recent chief of the chemical warfare service in the war department, has been officially called to from his denunciation of women's peace activities, his wife has been enlisted by the army-navy-diplomatic clique to carry on. She is announced as author of a song entitled, "I Didn't Kiss My Boy To Be A Blackie." Twenty thousand copies are to be printed and distributed by the reserve officers association, to combat the anti-war propaganda.

U. S. Seizing at World Power

(Continued from page 1.)

the gunboat Tulsa, are being held in readiness for action. The Wall Street Journal tells us that "holders of Brazil Federal bonds have put their trust in the executive, that is, (President) Hernandes, and cannot regard his disavowal with complacency."

U. S. Swooning Canada.

Canada—More than two and a half billion American dollars are now invested in Canada. About half of this vast sum is in bonds and the remainder in stock holdings, foreign mortgages, industrial enterprises, and private loans. There are now more than seven hundred American branch factories in Canada. Nearly twenty per cent of all American foreign investments are in the Dominion.

The influence of American capitalists in Canadian politics is growing at a menacing rate. Today the most pressing question confronting Canadian industry is whether it should enact a law providing for reciprocity and free trade with the United States.

U. S. Aggression in China.

China—The United States navy is now spending more than three million dollars a year in maintaining a patrol of naval boats on the Yangtze river. It was the pressure of American capitalists thru the United States diplomatic channels that has compelled the native authorities at Canton to launch a campaign of terror against all Chinese who are opposed to the plundering of their country by foreign interests. For instance, all Chinese entering concessions area on the island of Shamen after nine p. m. are required to produce a permit with a photograph of the bearer.

It is the determined refusal of the Southern Republican Chinese leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen to yield to American capitalist pressure that has lined up the United States government behind the reactionary north China puppet monarchists who are ready to hand over the tremendous natural resources of the country to the foreign capitalists.

U. S. Finance Rules Cuba.

Cuba—The amount of American money invested in Cuba is now estimated at a billion and a quarter dollars. American capitalists own sugar properties valued at three quarters of a billion dollars; railroads at a hundred and ten million dollars; public utilities at a hundred million dollars; realty at eighty million dollars; tobacco and cigars at fifty million dollars. Besides, American investors also hold about a hundred and ten million dollars of Cuban government bonds.

Inspired by American shipping interests which have an investment of more than ten million dollars in terminal facilities and docks, President Zayas has just enacted a law providing for compulsory administration of all industrial disputes involving the dockworkers of Cuba. This means that our employing class has robbed one of the most important sections of the Cuban working masses of the right to strike.

Santo Domingo—Now that American bankers have gotten everything they

could desire, the Yankee marines have been ordered to leave that helpless subject country. The family of Henriquez Urena, the president of Santo Domingo, whom the American marines deposed, is now in exile. The puppet president-elect of the Dominican republic, General Horacio Vasquez, is ready to do the bidding of our financiers.

Wine Domingan Puppet.

The rubber stamp Vasquez was blessed by Coolidge and dined and wined by a group of leading American bankers before he left New York, June 28, for his new office. Among the captains of industry and finance who did General Vasquez farewell were: J. H. Craig, of the Clyde Steamship Company; Joseph Cullinan, of the Tropical Tobacco Company; H. T. S. Green, of the International Banking Corporation; Thomas Howell, of the West India Sugar Finance Corporation; Judge Schoenrich, of the West India Oil Company, and E. W. Pulliam, receiver of customs of the Dominican republic.

Dutch East Indies—The United States is now second only to Holland in the investment in governmental bonds in the Dutch East Indies. American capitalists now hold more than one hundred and fifty million dollars of such bonds. During the war, American capitalists obtained an outstanding place in the trade of the Dutch East Indies. They are now consolidating their gains in the premier colony of Holland and are being watched closely by the latter country which has more than one billion dollars invested in this territory.

U. S. Outposts Grip Japs.

Japan—Bitter resentment over the Immigration Exclusion Act is sweeping over the Island Empire. A boycott has been organized against certain American goods. But this is not meeting with success. The film boycott has already been given up as a failure. In the realm of finance, Japan is likewise helpless before the American banking colossus. The Japanese are turning more and more to the United States money market. The fifteen million dollars first mortgage bonds, of the Great Consolidated Electric Power Company of Japan are to be floated in New York instead of London.

MAKING MEXICO A COLONY.

Mexico—Ambassador Charles B. Warren is returning from Mexico City after expressing complete satisfaction with his work in behalf of American investors. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has just returned from Mexico and advises American businessmen to invest their money and credit in the southern republic. The First National Bank which has recently acquired a large interest in the Southern Pacific Railway is now greasing the way for constructing a new fast railway line, linking up Mexico City with the Middle West.

Persia—The struggle in Persia is assuming a three-cornered nature. American oil interests are moving to get rid of British competition. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is fight-

ing against both imperialist groups. The death of Major Imbrie, the American consul who has for years served as a scavenger in the most dangerous situations for the Yankee imperialists, having served in Leningrad in 1918, may have been occasioned as reported by his attempt to photograph a religious gathering. Yet the incident is typically indicative of the deep-rooted hatred of American and other foreign exploiters by the Persian people.

Philippine Islands—The search for oil conducted in the Philippines for more than five years by the Standard Oil Company of California has not produced satisfactory results. The American auditor Wright has permanently suspended the Philippine annual independence fund of a half million pesos. The senate of the Philippine legislature is bitterly abusing General Wood for his usurpation of powers, particularly in reference to certain appointments in Mindanao and Sulu.

Thieves Fight in Roumania.

Roumania—Fresh evidence is piling up of a sharp conflict between America and Roumania over the United States oil interests in the Balkan country. The Standard Oil Company alone has more than seventy million dollars invested in Roumania. Under the new law the Standard Oil property and the Roumanian debt to the Baldwin Locomotive Company are in danger of loss and repudiation.

American Minister Peter Augustus Jay has just hurried to Washington to report on his efforts to help Messrs. Otis and Edwards, the two Standard Oil agents in Roumania, where the American corporation operates under the name of The Romano-American Company. The new Roumanian law requires sixty per cent of all foreign companies in the country to be owned by Roumanians.

U. S. in Tangiers.

Tangiers—Secretary of State Hughes, before sailing for Europe, notified the British, French, and Spanish governments of his refusal to accept their plan for internationalization of the Tangiers zone. The secretary of State demanded that American citizens should receive equal rights in the commercial facilities of the port. Mr. Hughes further declared that the United States would not surrender its compulsory rights in Tangiers, the rights that Americans accused of crime have of being tried before spe-

cial American consulate courts, until an adequate system replacing this method will be put in force.

Venezuela—The Sinclair Exploration Company has secured a twenty-five year lease for the central area of Buchivachoa from the British Controlled Oil Fields, Limited. This is of international significance in view of the fact that Venezuela has long been one of the greatest sources of oil for British imperialism.

HUB OF FINANCE.

Despite London's having tremendous prestige for generations as the world's financial center, New York is today clearly establishing its leadership in international finance. There are now over two million dollars of foreign bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In the twelve months ending June 30th, 1924, the United States received from the world more than four hundred and seventeen million dollars gold.

When the New York Federal Reserve Bank recently lowered its discount rate to three and a half per cent a London financial authority declared: "Any move calculated to lower the scale of interest charges in New York adds, of course, to the attractiveness of the American capital market to foreign borrowers. But, whether the motives actuating the Federal Reserve Board are complex or simple, the latest reduction in the New York rate is of far more importance to London than the previous change. The latter merely brought the New York rate in to line with our own; but the latest change places the New York rate at one-half per cent below that of London. It also makes it lower than the bank rate in any other center of the world."

From January first, 1920, to April first, 1924, there were floated in the London market only \$395,500,000 of foreign loans, as against \$1,586,500,000 in the New York market. The dollar is certainly setting the pace for the pound.

In the same period there is a steadily mounting business between the United States and South America. For the first eleven months of the recent fiscal year the trade between the United States and the Latin countries totaled more than one billion dollars.

Dominate London Conference.

The acme of the American imperial-

ist effort was attained at the London International Reparations conference now in session. Coolidge has let it be known that he approves of Owen D. Young as the "Agent General for Reparations."

Time and again when the London conferees were in a deadlock, it was this Mr. Young, the head of the General Electric Company and closely allied with the Morgan interests, who helped the allied representatives overcome the various reparation hurdles.

And while Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Company, was insisting upon the French evacuation of the Ruhr as a prerequisite to an American loan to Germany, Mr. Hughes, visiting London "incognito," told the international capitalists that "It does not matter that this aid is not given by the government. I may give it as my conviction that had we attempted to make America's contribution to the recent plan of adjustment a governmental matter, we should have been involved in a hopeless debate and there would have been no adequate action... All discussions will be futile unless the arrangements ultimately made satisfy the investing public. We appreciate the difficulties but we believe that the Dawes plan opens the paths of confidence and prosperity. For that reason we are deeply interested in its prompt execution."

The Investment Bankers Association of America is already broadcasting appeals in behalf of participation in the Dawes loan. It has been estimated that American participation in all the loans provided for by the Dawes scheme would entail an investment of more than two and a quarter billion dollars, or nearly twenty-five dollars for every man, woman, and child living in the United States.

Forcing World War.

The shadow of the heavy hand of American imperialism has fallen over nearly every country in the world. But the rapid strides being made by our financial overlords towards world economic supremacy will in time arouse the opposition of competing capitalist groups and win for the United States the hatred of the rest of the world.

The cloud over the world, the cloud of victorious American capitalist imperialism, once it breaks, can and will only be a thunderstorm bringing widespread universal strife, an infernal devastating world war.

AMERICAN SLAIN IN PERSIA WAS A SECRET AGENT

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

TEHERAN, Persia, July 27.—The already serious feeling against Americans which existed before the unfortunate death of Maj. Imbrie, U. S. vice consul here, has been greatly aggravated by the present turn of events.

Several hundred people have been thrown into jail on the pretext that they participated in the crowd which set upon the American vice-consul when he rode into their ranks wearing a Persian turban and attempted to photograph the multitude conducting a ceremony at the sacred fountain. It is a misdemeanor in Persia to photograph a native woman and there were many in the crowd at the fountain.

Where Did The Money Go?

The Medjlis, parliament, had previously been criticizing the American financial advisers to Persia, headed by Mr. Millspeugh, for failing to provide real reforms in the state finances. The budget for the past year showed a great deficit. Bad practices, unbusiness-like methods as well as defective bookkeeping were found to exist in the financial department. Millspeugh could give no satisfactory explanation when requested to do so by the budget committee of the Medjlis.

The American financial advisers did all they could to hamper the Persian merchants who wished to send goods to the recent Baku Fair, Russia. The consignments were held up on the Tavr railway, although the owners had all the necessary permits and visas. The Americans are still hindering Persian trade with Soviet Russia.

Secret Service Agent.

Vice-consul Imbrie had been stationed in Petrograd in 1918. Later he directed American military intelligence work from Viborg, Finland, and made five personal trips into Russia disguised as a peasant. Imbrie's secret service record was known here and the Persian workers looked on him with suspicion.

Martial law reigns here now and all voiced opposition is immediately stifled. The government has been prevailed upon by foreign influence to suppress all papers criticizing the situation and to give "agitators against law and order" capital punishment.



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CONTINUE DEBATE ON TRADE UNIONS AT 5TH CONGRESS

Heckert Warns Against Amsterdam Left-Wing

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
MOSCOW, July 7.—(By Mail).—Fritz Heckert of Germany, continued the report on the trade union question, begun by Losovsky, before the Fifth Congress.

Just before Heckert spoke, a delegation of the Tenth Rifle Corps of the Red Army, presented a red banner for the workers of Hamburg, in honor of the October struggle in that city. Enthusiastic demonstrations of applause ensued. A representative of the Hamburg workers received the banner with a speech of solidarity with the Red Army and the Workers' Government. After him Thalmann greeted the delegation in the name of the Presidium. A demonstration was given by the congress to Clara Zetkin, in honor of her birthday, and Manabendra Nath Roy congratulated her on behalf of the Presidium of the Congress.

German Unionist Reports.
Comrade Heckert then delivered his report.

The general retreat of the working class has not yet come to a halt. The capitalist offensive is still on, and the Reparations Committee report makes for a continuation of this offensive. It is doubtful whether the German workers can resist the reduction in wages and lengthening of hours, which will then have an international effect. The German working class may thus become the world's strike breakers. A pacifist wave has swept over a part of the working class, which makes it more difficult to combat the Reparations Plan.

The speaker described in detail how the German trade unions collapsed during the money-inflation period, and under the general unemployment, and how the betrayal by the trade union bureaucracy, the expulsions and persecutions of the Communists by the officials of the General Federation of Trade Unions, had caused secession tendencies to appear. The withdrawal movement from the unions was strengthened by the lack of unity in our own camp and by the betrayal of the officials.

The persecutions on the part of the employers made the tasks of the Factory Councils more difficult, inasmuch as the revolutionary delegates to these councils were immediately discharged by the employers. This, and the expulsion of the Communists, was responsible for the decrease of Communist influence in the trade unions and made increasingly hard the organization of the unorganized.

Describing in detail the recent struggles of the German workers, Heckert stressed the necessity of joint action on the part of German, French and English miners.

The development of small craft organizations has become increasingly favored by the aristocracy of labor, small groups of skilled craftsmen, and must be strenuously opposed. Workers' battles that are well led, as, for example, those of Ludwigshafen, can strengthen the organizations in spite of the recent defeat. The problem consists of establishing strike strategy on the basis of international experience.

The speaker pointed out the immense significance of the international workers' aid movement. He also emphasized the necessity of keeping the militant workers in close touch with the agricultural workers and small peasants. He agreed with Losovsky as to the correctness of the tactics, established by the Second Congress, in the matter of the ship nuclei system, and hoped that the lost positions would speedily be regained.

In respect to the Amsterdam left wing at the Vienna Congress, the speaker warned against harboring any illusions. Experience has shown that when it comes to a showdown this left wing always acts with the big-wigs of the right wing. The revolutionary words of the Amsterdam left-wing have misled the working class. The policy of the Red International cannot be built upon the vacillations and hesitations of the Amsterdam left.

A Minority View.

After Heckert's report, the debate was continued by Schumaker, speaking as a minority of one of the German delegation. Declaring that he spoke only for himself, and not for the German party, the speaker traced the development of trade union policy in the K. P. D. and maintained that the party had endorsed the formation of new industrial unions before the Frankfurt convention. Even the Frankfurt resolution permitted this tactic. Inasmuch as the achievement of leadership in the old unions is impossible, he said, and inasmuch as the trade unions sabotage the workers' struggles and expel the Communists, it would be well at present to organize the expelled and the unorganized into the new unions, although the party members may remain in the old unions until they are expelled. The speaker took issue with Losovsky, Tomski, and Heckert on this issue, and maintained that even now new industrial unions must be formed. It is a mistake to continue to fight against this movement, he declared, and had the party supported the new unions they would have made great progress.

Stand by the Class Struggle! To the Members of the Socialist Party

COMRADES: Our repeated appeals to the leaders of your party to form a united front of the working class in the present campaign have all been rejected. Instead they have become a part of the united front against the working class under the leadership of LaFollette, the political agent of small business. Therefore, we now appeal directly to you over the heads of your leaders, who have betrayed the interests of the class struggle. To your leaders, we have already appealed, time and again nationally and locally, to join hands with the militant sections of the American working class, in order to promote the development of the struggle.

Just a few instances. In March, 1923, the Workers Party addressed an open letter to the Socialist Party, inviting it to form a united front with the Workers Party upon any one or all of a long list of immediate demands of the workers. The Socialist Party made no reply.

In the fall of 1923, a committee of Foster, Wangerin and Howat called upon Eugene V. Debs, at Terre Haute for the purpose of arriving at some understanding for common action. Nothing, however, was done by Debs or the Socialist Party to meet this advance.

In May, 1924, prior to the St. Paul convention the Workers Party addressed the National Committee of the Socialist Party to clarify its position on the convention and the idea of a united front of workers and poor farmers in the coming election.

But all our appeals to your reformist leadership have been in vain. Through compromise after compromise, and concession after concession, during the last six years, your leadership has finally come to the point of surrendering and betraying the fast and most fundamental principle of the class struggle—the principle of independent working class political action. This they did in Cleveland on July 5th, when they accepted the dictations and leadership of LaFollette in the coming presidential elections.

LaFollette-ism versus Socialism.
What does LaFollette stand for? LaFollette is not a private individual. He is a militant representative of certain social groups and classes. He is fighting in the interests of the manufacturing merchants, small bankers, rich farmers, and well-to-do professionals. LaFollette-ism is the political movement of the lower and middle strata of the American bourgeoisie.

LaFollette's fight against the Wall Street candidates should not deceive you as to the true meaning of LaFollette-ism. This movement is nothing more than a fight of the petty and middle class bourgeoisie for a larger share of the profits of American capitalism, derived from the exploitation of the working masses. If LaFollette is successful in wresting concessions from Big Capital for the petty bourgeoisie, it will be at the expense of the working class. In other words, this movement of LaFollette is a movement opposed and hostile to the interests of the working class.

This becomes particularly convincing when you examine LaFollette's Labor Parties that are already in existence, notably in Montana, Minnesota, and in the Dakotas. There, as everywhere else, LaFollette is organizing his own committees, putting up

his own independent state tickets, or, which is worse, endorsing so-called progressives on the tickets of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and generally destroying the independent political organization of the workers and poor farmers.

On the other hand—Socialism. In our conception this stands for the revolutionary class struggle, for the seizure of power by the working class and for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. This is not the conception of your party.

But there is one principle in it to which even your leadership had been paying homage on occasion. This is the principle of the class struggle, which means first of all political independence of the working class.

Between this principle of Socialism, on the one hand, and LaFollette-ism on the other hand, there can be no peace, no understanding, and no compromise, except on one condition and one condition only. That the petty bourgeoisie led by LaFollette must sever connections with and declare war against Big Capital, and in this war accept the leadership of the working class.

Only if this condition is satisfied can an alliance between the workers and the petty bourgeoisie be of any use to the working class. This condition your leadership sacrificed, thereby betraying the very life interests of the working masses of America. By refusing to stand by the class struggle and the political independence of the workers your leaders have permitted and assisted the LaFollette petty bourgeois movement to swallow the politically awakening sections of the American workers, and to exploit their power in the interests of the petty bourgeoisie, the labor bureaucracy, and a small group of labor aristocrats. The interests of the working class as a whole, which it is the sacred duty of Socialism always to stand by, have been sacrificed and betrayed.

The betrayal at Cleveland dealt this movement a death blow, leaving the Workers Party the only working class party in the field to stand by the class struggle, to fight the menace of LaFollette-ism, and to carry the struggle further for a Labor Party America.

The betrayal at Cleveland leaves the membership of the Socialist Party but one alternative! It is either LaFollette or the Workers Party. Either you approve of the petty bourgeoisie swallowing up and subjecting to itself politically the labor movement, or else you support the fight of the Workers Party for the principles of the class struggle and for a Labor Party.

We appeal to you in the name of the tens of years of hard labor and sacrifice in the movement for independent working class political action, in which many of you have participated. We appeal to you in the name of the future of the American working class.

Repudiate the betrayal of your leadership! Assert and give expression to your loyalty to the cause of the working class!

Help us to maintain the integrity and promote the interests of the proletarian class struggle in the United States!

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.
William Z. Foster, Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec.

We are still of the opinion that the best and most effective expression of a working class United Front in America would be a Labor Party, based upon the trade unions and including all political and fraternal organizations of the workers and exploited farmers.

We have done all in our power that this idea shall find its realization in the presidential elections of 1924, thus solidifying the ranks of labor against the bourgeoisie and preventing LaFollette-ism from totally destroying the beginnings of the Farmer-Labor movement in the United States.

At the June 17 convention we attempted to lay the ground for such a united front. In order to maintain connections with the awakening masses for the purpose of advancing the class struggle thru a Labor Party, we were ready to consider even LaFollette's name as candidate for president, but only on one condition—a condition that would satisfy us that LaFollette had really broken with the old capitalist parties and was willing to accept the control and leadership of the organized workers of America. This condition was stated at the St. Paul convention by Comrade William Z. Foster in the following words:

"Relative to the candidacy of Mr. LaFollette, I feel it incumbent upon me to state the position of the Workers Party on this matter. In the coming negotiations between the National Committee of the National Farmer-Labor Party and other groups relative to combined action upon a presidential candidate, the only basis upon which the Workers Party will accept LaFollette as a candidate is, if he agrees to run as the Farmer-Labor candidate, to accept that party's platform and its control over his electoral campaign and campaign funds."

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C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec.

CZECHO-SLOVAK PAPER BECOMES PRIVATE ORGAN

"Spravednost" Deserts Communist Movement

Statement of the C. E. C. Workers' Party.

The Board of Directors of "Spravednost," the former official daily newspaper of the Czechoslovak Federation of the Workers Party, have given the final proof of their treachery to the principles of Communism by withdrawing from the Workers Party and announcing their intention to continue the publication of "Spravednost" and "Zajmy Lidu," as independent organs; that is, independent of the Communist movement of America. Furthermore, they are attempting to revive the "Czechoslovak Marxian Federation," thus seeking to split the ranks of the Czechoslovak section of the Workers Party.

This action of the Board of Directors came at the very time when the Central Executive Committee of the party was endeavoring to come to an agreement with them and was offering a number of proposals of a compromise nature in order to maintain the unity of the Czechoslovak section and to assure the continued publication of "Spravednost" until the controversy could be settled.

This action should be the final and conclusive proof to all Czechoslovakian revolutionary workers that this Board of Directors, while cloaking their actions with hypocritical pretenses, have been causing the disruption in the Czechoslovak section of the party, breaking the party discipline repeatedly and relating the party control for the reason that they are in opposition to the principles of the party, especially to the basic principle of party control of the press laid down by the Communist International.

The attitude of the Bureau of the Czechoslovak section in opposing this Board of Directors has been correct. The fight of the bureau against them was a fight for Communism and for the Communist Party.

This Board of Directors has committed a long series of actions against the party, culminating in their withdrawal. The Central Executive Committee therefore declares that they shall in the future be regarded as expelled from the party, and calls upon all loyal Communists to discontinue any collaboration with them and to withdraw all support from their private organs, the "Spravednost" and "Zajmy Lidu."

At the very beginning of the controversy, which was started by the arbitrary removal of one of the editors by the Board of Directors, in direct violation of the constitution of our party, which places this power wholly in the hands of the elected bureau subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Executive Committee of the party intervened in an effort to prevent the struggle going to the point of endangering the unity of the Czechoslovakian section and the continued publication of the paper. Representatives of the C. E. C. attended a number of conferences on the question and in each case received the full support and co-operation of the bureau. The Board of Directors, however, resisted all efforts to adjust the difficulty and refused to accept any decision of the party.

On July 15, the entire Central Executive Committee held a joint meeting. Representatives of the Board of Directors attended a number of conferences to come to an agreement with them, but without success. Repeated appeals to them to put the unity of the Federation and the security of the paper above their own personal feelings and interests, and to propose some ways and means of co-operation with the comrades belonging to the party, were of no avail. The Board of Directors categorically refused to allow the leading committee of the party to have anything to say about the affairs of "Spravednost."

Such an attitude is absolutely unpermissible in a Communist Party, and warranted their immediate expulsion. Nevertheless, the Central Executive Committee decided to exhaust the last possible resource in order to come to an understanding. It drew up and submitted to the Board of Directors for their consideration two alternate proposals, as follows:

1. That until the controversy is settled, a Board of Management consisting of two members of the present Board of Directors, two members of the Bureau, and one member of the Central Executive Committee of the party conduct the affairs of the paper; or

2. That the Central Executive Committee appoint a committee of three to conduct the paper under the control of the management.

But even this extraordinary effort to establish a working agreement was flatly rejected. The Board of Management would not entertain any proposition for the representatives of the party to "interfere" in the management of the "Spravednost." In the discussion which took place at the joint meeting of the C. E. C. with the Board of Directors, their whole point of view was clearly brought out. They are in opposition to the Communist movement and the Communist method of organization. They have no conception of party discipline. They set themselves above the party and argue from the standpoint of "prop-

Last Presidents Have Been Acting Without the Law!

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge, in extending and accepting invitations to international congresses and conferences—such as the arms limitation discussion in London—seem to have done so in violation of federal statute.

Section 149, session laws of the 62nd Congress, final session, being the emergency deficiency appropriation act which was signed by President Taft on March 4, 1913, the day he went out of office, contains this rider:

"Hereafter the executive shall not extend or accept any invitation to participate in any international congress, conference, or like event, without first having specific authority of law to do so."

Congress had not authorized the calling of the arms conference when that body was summoned by President Harding. Congress never authorized President Coolidge to send Ambassador Kellogg—an agent of the executive—into the London conference, at the invitation of the British and French governments. While the administration may claim that Kellogg is there merely to give advice as to American opinion, the fact is that he is as potent a factor as the were voting on every motion.

erty involved, their "right" to conduct "their own" paper as they see fit, regardless of the wishes of the party. They did not talk or act like Communists, nor even half Communists, but like Social Democrats who oppose Communist discipline and do not even faintly understand Communist principles.

For these reasons they have to be considered as expelled from the party and loyal party members must withdraw all support from them and their papers.

The bureau of the Czechoslovak section is fully supported by the Central Executive Committee in its determined struggle against these Social Democratic adventurers to prevent their poisonous influence from permeating the whole Czechoslovakian movement.

The Central Executive Committee calls upon every party member and every class conscious Czechoslovakian worker to withdraw all support from the "Spravednost" and the "Zajmy Lidu," to rally round the bureau of the Czechoslovakian section of the Workers Party and follow its lead in the fight to build up the circulation of the Communist weekly organ "Obrana" now being published in New York at 322 E. 73rd St., to free the Czechoslovakian section of the last relics of Social Democracy, and to build a strong and disciplined Czechoslovakian organization as a section of the Workers Party and part of the Communist International.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
William Z. Foster,
National Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

Steel Lords Give Common Stock No "Blood Money" Now

NEW YORK, July 27.—Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation passed the dividend on the common stock at their meeting today.

"Operations steadily decreased throughout the quarter" the statement said, "and at the end of June the rate of operations was but 30 per cent of capacity. Except for a period in 1921, this is the lowest rate the corporation has experienced since 1914."

WORKING CLASS WOMEN SUPPORT ANTI-WAR WEEK

N. Y. Councils Plan Many Meetings

NEW YORK, July 27.—It is ten years since the World War was declared. Ten years since the capitalist governments of the world mobilized the workers into vast armies and navies. Mobilized them in the mines and workshops to supply the fuel for the machine-like soldiers and sailors to maim and kill their fellow workers of other lands. The bankers, manufacturers and landlords were busy, meanwhile, making money from the flesh and blood of the workers.

Work For Your Class.
The "ladies," the wives and daughters of the rich, organized themselves to help their class. They blinded the working class women with their talk of the "great cause" and asked them to give their sons and everything dear to them for the sake of "democracy." They, the women of the capitalist class asked you working class women to sacrifice so that they may live in luxury. They were and ARE loyal to their class. What have you working class mothers done for YOUR class?

Ten years have passed since the World War was declared. The tears from the mothers' eyes have not yet dried. Millions of young men of the working class thrust into the prime of life as a reward for the "glory" they fought for—that their masters may squander more while the workers' suffering increased.

Attend These Meetings.
The tenth anniversary of the World War will be recorded by the working class with a vigorous protest against future capitalist wars. It is to you, working class women and mothers of the workers, that the United Council of Working Class Women appeals. We ask you to do your duty to your children and to your class and join with us in protest. While the bandit capitalist class with their governments prepare for another war, we workers should prepare against imperialist wars. It is up to us working class women to organize against imperialist wars. Join the ranks of the organized workers! Join your class organization!

The following anti-war meetings will take place at:
Monday, July 28th—110th Street and 5th Ave., N. Y. C.
Tuesday, July 29th—10th St. and 2nd Ave.
Wednesday, July 30th—7th St. and Ave. A.
Thursday, July 31st—163rd St. and So. Blvd.
Friday, Aug. 1—Rutgers Square.
All of these are in New York City. The following are in Brooklyn, N. Y.:
Thursday, July 31st—13th Ave. and 42nd St.
Friday, Aug. 1—Stone and Pitkin Aves.
Friday, Aug. 1—Grand St. Extension.
Saturday, Aug. 2—35th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.
There will also be a big demonstration on Monday, Aug. 3th, at Union Square, at about 8 p. m., where not only the women workers are to come, but also bring your husbands, sons and brothers with you. This is an anti-war demonstration for all workers.

"Brownie" Author Dies.
NEW YORK, July 27.—Palmer Cox, author of the "Brownie" stories for children, died today at Brownie castle, Quebec.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
Rendinger, Dental Service
for 20 Years
445 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave.
1837 CENTER AVE., Oak Arbor St.

Phone Spaulding 4616
ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO.
Painters and Decorators
Estimates Free and Old Work
2119 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

Kluxers Clamored Cowardly to Lynch Two Negro Suspects

MOONSVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The excited Ku Kluxers who stormed around the jail last night demanding the Negroes suspected of killing young Daisy Wilson when holding up her father's store at Villa Ridge were quieted by the national guard troops which were sent over from Cairo. The would-be lynchers were not at all in evidence as much today; so the troops were sent back.

Sheriff I. J. Hudson secretly took the Negroes to the penitentiary at Chester to save them from the hysterical night-shirts. Altho Daisy Wilson's father failed to positively identify the Negroes held, he later told the Ku Kluxers that he was sure they were the men.

H. F. Moreland, K. K. K. organizer, was sworn in as deputy sheriff and attempted to quiet the clamoring crowd with prayer.

Strikebreaker Cal Star Speaker for N. Y. Labor Council

NEW YORK, July 27.—President Coolidge who broke the Boston police strike has tentatively agreed to speak at New York's labor day celebration, the Central Trades and Labor Council announces. Governor Al Smith of New York, late candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, is also on the program. Labor speakers have not yet been announced. A committee of citizens not connected with the labor movement is acting with the labor council in arranging the meeting.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Anti-Imperialist War Campaign.
Workers Party members and sympathizers are requested to report at Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, July 28 to August 4th, any evening during the week and you will be assigned to work in connection with the anti-imperialist and anti-war campaign conducted by the Communist International through the world to mark the 10th anniversary of the commencement of the great World War.—B. Robbins, Section Secretary, Workers Party, Bronx.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Croatian Leader is Pleased by Russia's Handling of Nations

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
MOSCOW, July 27.—Stephan Raditch, leader of the Croatian autonomists of Yugoslavia, has been visiting in Russia and has expressed his satisfaction at the treatment the Soviets accord minority nationalities. Raditch hopes to link his party to the Communist Peasants' International, tho he does not accept the Communist position on the class struggle.

The Croat leader was particularly well impressed with the intimate knowledge the Communist leaders of Russia have of Balkan conditions. Raditch noted that the British labor government is based on industry alone while the Soviet government includes the farmers.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Patterson Workers, Come to the Picnic Sunday, August 3rd

PATERSON, N. J., July 27.—All workers and their families in this vicinity are cordially invited to attend the best picnic ever given in this district. The Patterson branch of the Workers Party is in charge of the big event on Sunday, August 3, at Hawthorne, N. J.

There are trees to rest under, fields to play in and there will be a program of games for young and old. There will also be refreshments. And admission is free! What further inducement do you need?

Take Hawthorne trolley car and get off at Sand's Ice House, where a committee will meet you and escort you to the picnic place. Come and bring your friends. Pass the word around and make everybody happy on Sunday, August 3.

U. S. Scrubwomen Ask Aid in Fight Against Wage Cut

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Charwomen in the national office buildings in the government capital are in revolt against wage reductions announced by the civil service reclassification board. They say their pay is cut in half. Two hundred and fifty of these scrubwomen—white and colored—met at the offices of Henry Lincoln Johnson and John T. Risher, colored lawyers, and asked the assistance of the unions of federal employees in getting justice. The women say they are now to be paid for only three hours time, though their tasks require on the average 4½ hours.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

ECONOMIC CRISIS GRIPS GERMANY; FACTORIES CLOSE

Unemployment Rising to Record Levels

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)
BERLIN, July 27.—Germany is in the throes of an economic crisis. From every industrial district, practically, reports reach the capital that production has almost stopped, that the workers are thrown on the streets, that bankruptcies are on the increase. In Saxony the textile industry is hard hit. Most factories had only part-time employment for their workers. There is a lack of orders. Orders from abroad are often cancelled because of rumors that economic conditions in Germany are such that it isn't safe to place orders here. The machinery industry of Saxony also is almost at a standstill. One of the largest firms in Chemnitz, employing 8,000 men, is planning on shutting down completely.

Bankruptcies in Thuringia.
In Thuringia, especially in those sections where the woolen weaving industry is at home, twenty-eight firms have recently gone into the hands of a receiver, with the likely prospect of more to follow.

In the Ruhr valley industry is shot to pieces as a result of the occupation, the passive resistance, the troubles between capital and labor that it is a mere shadow of its former self. The wonder to the outside observer is that the working-class population has remained as quiet as it does.

On the water front one reason why the employers held out so long against the dock and ship building workers was the fact that there wasn't much work anyway, and that it was just as cheap to lock out the men as it would have been to keep them employed at the wages they demanded on the few contracts for building in their hands. In other words, their profits on existing contracts had they kept the men at work, would not have been as large as their savings on salaries and wages by simply locking the men out.

Two Solutions.
It is obvious that conditions of this kind make the position of the workers particularly difficult. There are too many people unemployed that the owners always think they can get cabs to take the places of the organized workers.

The socialist solution is: accept the wages report, and there will be work and capital. The Communist solution is: reject the Dawes report and substitute for it the socialization of industry.

AMERICAN LEGION MISREPRESENTS "BACKERS" FOR ITS ANTI-RADICAL DRIVE CHARGES CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 27.—That the attacks on radicalism by the American Legion and other organizations are based on misrepresentation of their own backing and on ignorance of the facts, was charged yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union in a letter to the officers of the Legion at Washington and Indianapolis. The Union's letter scores the statements given out at Washington by Garland W. Powell, National Director of the American Legion, in which he announced a nation-wide drive on reds as a result of the All-American Conference held here in May.

The letter quotes a number of leading national organizations which repudiate the Legion's statement that they endorsed its anti-red campaign. Among these organizations are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the National League of Women Voters, and the National Education Association of the United States.

Did Not Approve.
The Legion's announcement named 82 organizations which were alleged to have endorsed its program against "revolutionary and destructive radicalism." It is charged by the union that the above-named organizations either did not participate in the Washington conference, or did not endorse its program, and that "the whole affair gives an impression of strength which it does not possess." The union challenges the American Legion to "make some statement in regard to the character and backing of its campaign against radicals" which seems to have been so thoroughly misrepresented.

The Letter Reads in Full:
"The press on May 17th carried accounts of the All-American conference held at Washington under the auspices of the Americanization Commission of the American Legion, naming sixty-two organizations which participated and which news dispatches made to appear endorsed your program against 'revolutionary and destructive radicalism.'"

"We were concerned at once to make inquiry as to how far the sixty-two organizations named really participated in the conference and endorsed the program, because we knew that many of them were not committed to such notions of intolerance and suppression. We made inquiry of a few organizations and received the following replies:

"Mr. John L. Bernstein, president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, writes: 'H. I. A. S. did not participate

in the conference nor was it represented."

Women Voters Deny.
"The National League of Women Voters, thru Miss Marguerite Owen, replied:

"No representative of the League of Women Voters voted for the aims and the resolutions which were the result of the conference. In response to a letter of invitation, Miss Sherwin replied that she would attend such sessions as she was able to."

"In the absence of John R. Mott from the city, Mr. B. R. Barber replied for the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association as follows:

"Y. M. C. A. and N. E. A. Deny.
"At the conference which you mention there was present a man who used to be secretary of the Y. M. C. A. who retired last year and is no longer a secretary. He was in no sense an official representative of the Y. M. C. A., and so far as we know did not presume to be, because the question of representation at this conference was not presented to our Committee at all."

"Mr. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association of the United States, replied:

"The action of that conference was not the action of the National Education Association of the United States. Two representatives of the Association were present but without authority to bind the association by their votes."

"With one exception these are all the organizations to whom we wrote. Their replies make it clear that they do not endorse the program, that the news dispatches as to their participation to that effect were misleading and that the whole affair gives an impression of strength which it does not possess. We are glad to note that this is so, because we regard such movements as violative of the rights of freedom of opinion and discussion on which any democracy must rest."

"We suggest that you owe it to the public to make some statement in regard to the character and backing of this movement, which seems to have been so thoroughly misrepresented in the statements given out at Washington."

Fewer Spindles Spinning.
WASHINGTON, July 27.—Only 29,216,486 cotton spinning spindles in the United States were in operation in June, 1924, as compared with 34,855,520 for June, 1923, says the Department of Commerce. A decrease in the number of active spindles in the cotton industry has been shown each month since January. The June operation was 64.8 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, figured on an average activity of 8.74 hours per day.

Man Blown Up.
LOS ANGELES, July 27.—An unidentified man carrying a box, believed to have contained dynamite was blown to pieces here today after he was struck by an automobile. A companion of the man was only slightly injured.

SOCIALISTS USE QUEER LOGIC TO MAKE CAMPAIGN

"Huge Mass Meeting," 500 Gather in N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 27.—The National campaign on the part of the Socialists to help sweep LaFollette into the White House was started at a "mass" meeting held in the Rand School, Tuesday evening, July 22nd. Between 400 and 500 people took the trouble to listen to their message. Considering that Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit and others were to speak, this was indeed a great Socialist demonstration.

It would be well at this moment to mention that all the capitalist papers were generous in their publicity to this meeting. It seems that LaFollette has become a fad to the "Times," "World," and the Hearst papers here. Editorials can be found in one or more of these papers daily besides two or three columns of reading matter. "The New Leader," the Jewish "Forward," etc., could not get the crowd.

Trying the "Wrong Way."
Algeron Lee, as Chairman, was happy at the immense crowd that almost packed the orchestra. He could not conceal his elation and said, "This is one of the largest crowds we have had for a long time and on such a hot night too." The writer arrived at 8:45 and expected to be stopped at the outside unable to crowd thru the large following that the Socialist Party has. But to his amazement there was room for more Communists.

John Collins then told the audience that he had been in the movement for 30 years and this was the first time that the S. P. had a chance to join with the unions, farmers' organizations, etc., in a presidential campaign. Maurer touched on the opposition tendencies in the S. P. itself and became excited as he claimed that he was also a revolutionist but since Dietzen said, "That the workers on trying a new thing always try it the wrong way," he was willing to try this thing for the first time. At this point the steady silence was broken with laughter when Maurer added he hopes that this wrong method will be right.

What Kind of Logic?
This was a type of logic that the writer could not comprehend, but it must have been very clear to all the socialists present.

It is significant that not a single speaker mentioned the fact that after election a Labor Party would be formed. The furthest that Maurer got was to say that after election, if a large vote will be cast, for LaFollette they will all continue to stick to gether.

If any comrades really desired inspiration they should have attended this meeting. This would have been the greatest tonic for all weak-kneed Communists.

Russian Journalist Dies.
MOSCOW, July 25.—Brazul Brushkowsky, Russian journalist died here today. Mr. Brushkowsky was well-known in 1912, during the period of the trial in Kiev. He was at that time employed as a reporter on the influential Russian paper, "Kievskaya Mysl," and upon the arrest of Belis, whom he believed innocent, he initiated an investigation to find the real murderer, which he succeeded in doing.

He uncovered evidence, which proved conclusively that Ushchinsky, the murdered boy, had been killed in the house of Vera Cheberak, the owner of a house of doubtful reputation. For his Zola-like action, Brushkowsky was for a long time the object of attacks and persecution from the Russian Black Hundreds, and even served a year in jail on a trumped-up charge.

Brazilian Warfare Continues.
MONTEVIDEO, July 27.—Fighting was reported at Sorocaba, a hundred kilometers west of Sao Paulo. The Federals were reported to have occupied the city after a battle. Another fight was reported at Cunha, 200 kilometers from Sao Paulo.

ALL RUSSIA BOOSTS CO-OPERATION TO BEAT BUSINESS OF NEPMEN AS LENIN URGED AFTER REVOLUTION

By ANISE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 27.—Everywhere in Russia they are boosting co-operation. I walk along the streets and see flaming posters in the windows with a man wrapped in a red banner pointing out the path. The little Pioneers in yesterday's procession carried streamers announcing that "Co-operation is the road to Communism." I go into the store where I have been trading for many weeks and they thrust a red paper into my hands, inviting me to join their co-operative, and explaining what good it will do me.

A few months ago, when the Party Congress declared that special efforts must be put now towards strengthening the co-operative movement, I might have guessed that all this would take place. For this is the way that Russia mobilizes for action for any new detail of her program. Columns in the papers every day. My union meeting, which comes this afternoon, has co-operation as its program. And every manager of a co-operative knows that if he goes to the state banks for credit, they will meet him with a glad hand, and "What can I do for you today, comrade?"

Lenin For Co-operatives.
The reason for all this is that the private trader has been gaining on the state in the field of retail trade, and after careful discussion, it has been decided that co-operatives, rather than state retail stores, are the best way to beat him. The co-operatives are already a socializing organism, with their roots deep in the Russian population. Not that co-operation is regarded by the Communists as in any way a possible substitute for revolution, as some co-operators outside Russia think it. But, as Lenin said, "once the State Power is in the hands of the workers, once the State Power possesses all means of production, we need to achieve our aim only thru a co-operative population."

This is one of the statements going the rounds in the leaflets and posters boosting co-operation. Another—"To organize co-operation widely enough and deeply enough among our people under the New Economic Policy, is all that we need." And another—"Among us the growth of co-operation is the growth of socialism." All these were statements of Lenin, in the days after the New Economic Policy began, and his followers realize that they have not sufficiently heeded them.

Old Movement.
Even without their heed, co-operation has grown tremendously. While the workmen's practice of working in artels, or co-operative producing groups, dates back in Russia to the eighteenth century or earlier, regular consumers co-operation began in the middle of last century, on the British model, and spread until the beginning of the World War, when there were a million and a half members in 13,500 societies, and a turnover of nearly 150 million dollars a year. So-called co-operative credit banks were also growing. The consumers co-operatives were centralized in one Central Union, known as the Centrosyosy; the agricultural societies in a central union, known as the Selkossyosy, and both were connected thru the Narodny Bank, the Moscow Peoples Bank.

During the war, co-operation grew by leaps and bounds until in 1917 it had seven million members. Under the government of Kerensky private trade broke down completely and the co-operatives were almost the only medium of exchange between town and country. The soviet government legalized this situation, placing upon the co-operatives the full responsibility for collecting and distributing raw stuffs and foods, and making membership in the co-operatives compulsory for all citizens, in order to obtain rations. After the signing of the British-Russian Trade Agreement in March, 1921, and the introduction of the New Economic Policy, which gave much liberty of private trading to peasants, the rationing system fell into disuse, the control of the government over the co-operatives relaxed, and the movement began to return to its voluntary basis in fact, long before the decree of December, 1923, made co-operation a purely voluntary movement again.

However, the decree gave an occasion for going over the whole organization, eliminating dead wood and strengthening connections. As had happened before with the trade unions, the whole membership was automatically fired, and required to join again if they wished, on a voluntary basis, paying in their share of the capital. Within a month and a half, to the 15th of February, 6,613,000 persons had rejoined.

Credit in England.
The working capital of the Centrosyosy is about twelve million dollars. It has as members 15,000 societies. It exports about 40 per cent of all furs, 30 per cent of flax and hemp, 35 per cent of all dairy produce, and a considerable percentage of the grain exported from Russia. It buys in return agricultural machinery. It also lends its credit to the textile trust to buy raw cotton, receiving in return cotton cloth for its members.

Co-op Bank Again.
England has now returned to the Centrosyosy the London Branch of its former bank, with a paid up capital of a million dollars. In addition to this, the Centrosyosy receives large credits from English manufacturers and customers. This history of the growth of this credit shows how step by step, Russia has shown her stability as a purchaser. In the years after the Revolution, Centrosyosy had to pay cash for all its purchases; early in 1913 the London banks began to advance money against goods in British ports, then against goods in neutral ports, then against goods in Russian ports; now credits are received against goods as they are delivered in railway stations throughout Russia and Siberia, and even in the case of some contracts, advance payments are given in part with the order, when the butter and flax is still not yet produced by the peasant.

Remember Class-War Victims' Birthdays Coming Thru August
Birthdays in August of Political Prisoners still confined in prisons in the United States, are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

At Repressa, California, Folsom Prison: August 20, H. C. Duke.
At San Quentin, California (San Quentin Prison): Aug. 19, J. C. Robinson, reg. No. 38127. Aug. 21, Roy House, No. 38535.
At Road Camp "A"—Requa, California: Aug. 5, Edw. R. Peters.
At Walla Walla, Washington, Box 520: Aug. 15, James Melny, No. 9410. Aug. 25, John Lamb, No. 9412.
Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters (money is advisable for gifts) to these political prisoners. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publishers.

A political prisoner writes: "Little—Ah, yes, does the average person on the outside looking in realize how much joy and cheer is brought to a person on the 'inside looking out' thru greetings and words of comfort. The shower for my birthday planned and engineered by the club was a tremendous success, bringing with it a couple of dollars coming in right handy."

Broom Sale Riot.
NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 27.—A bargain counter rush at a one cent broom sale developed into a near riot here today, resulting in the injury of nearly a score of women, 12 of whom were taken to the hospital. The injuries occurred when the crush became so great, the storm window collapsed, showering glass over the prospective purchasers.

France and Turkey Scrap.
MOSCOW, July 27.—The friction between Turkey and France is growing worse. The Turkish Home Office has sent an official inquiry to the Turkish authorities at Adan, asking them whether the French authorities have introduced the autonomy in Antiochy and Alexandrette. On the other hand, the population of the border zone has again formed a large detachment and the commander of the latter put forth the demand that the French evacuate Antiochy within a week.

Send in that Subscription Today.
Send in that Subscription Today.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A STYLISH DRESS FOR MATURE FIGURES



4742. Here is a model with new features, comfortable lines and good fit. It may be finished with or without the panels, and may have sleeves in wrist length, or very short. The vest and collar may also be omitted. This is a good model crepe weaves, for linen, ratine and silk.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. A 38 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Without short sleeve 4 1/2 yards are required. The width of the dress at the bottom is 2 1/2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS: The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is not received by return mail.

A CHARMING FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL



4812. Flowered silk, chintz or printed crepe would be pleasing for this model. The vestee and belt may be of contrasting material.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of figured material and 3/4 yards of plain material cut crosswise if made as illustrated of 32 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



THE DAILY WORKER

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"Making Peace"

France having shown signs of stubbornness in negotiations over evacuation of the Ruhr and other ticklish questions involved in the London parley, it was quite natural that the next move of Great Britain should be the great review of the British navy. "Forty miles of battleships" is a great argument. Of course, France has a few arguments along that line, even if not so spectacular, in the way of airplanes, submarines, poison-gas, etc.

Not to be completely silent in the international argument going on, the United States orders a general mobilization of all citizens of military age for September 12th. That, too, is a part of the international politics of the day. Persia gives us a pretext to think in military terms and develop an atmosphere that later can turn against whatever country is necessary. Japan is also handy whenever the jingoes need an object upon which to hang their propaganda. But the real center of the argument, for which all the demonstrations are intended, is in London where are gathered the diplomats of the great capitalist countries.

The last time the British Navy held such a review, so we understand, was just before the world war, in July 1914. Of course, it is quite unpremeditated that this review should come just at the time of the London Conference. It is quite accidental that Mellon and Hughes take their vacations in London at this time, unofficially present in England, of course. That Morgan trots in after them is unquestionably but a chance phenomenon. And if the next war is hatched in London this week or next, it is another purely accidental occurrence—if one is simple-minded enough to believe the legal fiction.

The Conference in London that is supposed to be busy "making peace" and restoring normalcy to Europe is in reality a struggle for favorable position in the coming war. Capitalist world-politics is fundamentally the same, in peace or war—a struggle for profits, for world-markets. When war ends, the same fight goes on through channels of diplomacy, "naval reviews" and "mobilization days." When war begins it but continues the struggle of pre-war politics in a different form.

Slick Maneuvers

The official heads of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are identifying themselves with the campaign of LaFollette. In doing so they are forced to expose what they probably considered at the time a very profound political maneuver.

At the Philadelphia convention the administration proposed, as against the left-wing resolution calling for endorsement of the St. Paul Convention, that the A. C. W. of A. should go to both Cleveland and St. Paul. In order to get both right-wing and left-wing support for the straddle, they argued that St. Paul might support LaFollette on a "third party" ticket, while the A. C. W. wanted a "labor party." Joseph Schlossberg was put forward as the spokesman for the point of view that June 17th might be suspected of "opportunism." The delegates fell for the trick.

But it appears that what actually was behind the maneuver was the intention to go along with the "respectable" elements at any cost. Following a well-defined policy of "going around" opposition, and leaving it to fume and fuss after the event, the administration took a "left" attitude toward St. Paul in order to later join the "right" in adulation of LaFollette as an individual candidate, not only without a semblance of a "labor party" but with a mighty poor imitation of even a "third party."

It may have been a clever maneuver, considered from a short-time view; but in the long run it was very poor politics. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers would do much better to deal with its membership more frankly and openly. It would then, even if it took a wrong attitude, contribute something to the political education of the membership. As it is, the contribution is to further confusion.

Death Day

On September the twelfth, the Sixth Anniversary of the Battle of St. Mihiel, will be National Defense Test Day. On this day the United States government will stage an imposing dress rehearsal of its organized and potential military prowess.

Actual and symbolic springing to arms will be in order. Telegrams will go out from the Corps Area Headquarters at Washington sounding the alarm. There will be a make-believe cry that the country is in danger. The word will be passed on from corps commander to division commander, to brigade commander, thence to colonels, to majors, to captains, and so on down the line.

The army, the national guard, the organized re-

serves, and whatever citizenry is ready to join under the title of "volunteers for a day" will gather at appointed places for "duty," and will march. The mobilization will be down to the minutest detail and the manœuvres will be staged thru all motions.

This is the first time in the history of the United States that the country will witness so great a display of military force in times of peace. This mobilization will be the grandest military show in the country since the armistice. It is only the first of a series to be put over under the National Defense Act of 1920, which provides for the organization of an army of two million men in times of peace and the creation of a distinct and permanent military caste.

In the military orders soon to be broadcasted in preparation for this dress rehearsal of death, September twelfth will be known as "D-Day—Old D-Day." We are not familiar with the exact code of the United States army, but we believe that we are not wrong when we translate this "D-Day" into what it will mean to every worker and farmer—Death Day. On this day the workers and farmers of America will be prepared for their death on the battlefields of Europe, the Philippines, Mexico and Japan.

Strangely enough, these patriotic and military demonstrations will be held on the eve of our national election. Still more strangely, the cry that "America is Ready" will go up in every village, hamlet, and city of the United States while our bankers and manufacturers will be blanketing the capital of Europe like swarms of locusts.

Insull's Constitutional Convention

Samuel Insull, high Mogul of the power and traction interests in Chicago, has decided that his corporations do not control their workers sufficiently. He wants greater efficiency, tighter control, and—the final objective—greater profits. And so he grants a "constitution" to the employees of the Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Co., as a try-out. If the plan works as expected, it will be extended to the other Insull interests.

The plan is the same "company union" idea being used by the International Harvester Co., the Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Co., the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., etc. It is the same thing as the "B. & O. plan" of the railroad unions, except that it does not provide jobs for Wm. H. Johnston and his like. That is, it gives the employee a waste-basket to put his complaints in, while it urges him on the greater efforts in the religious hope that God will take his complaint out of the waste-basket and do something about it.

So Insull has appointed a "Manager of Industrial Relations," a sort of constitutional dictator, who will call meetings of representatives of employees and managements, adopt a "constitution," and proceed to govern themselves.

If there are any disagreements, the company management decides what is to be done, while the workers appeal to the higher company officials. It really is not so much unlike our "constitutional" government where the Supreme Court, holding office for life under appointment, has the last word. But by handing this "constitution" to the workers as a concession, Insull has insulted their intelligence. It is not a concession. It is another instrument of exploitation.

Known by Their Company

LaFollette lieutenants are boasting that Wm. Hale Thompson, former mayor of Chicago, will support the Wisconsin senator in his personal campaign. Governor Len Small is reported ready to sell his support in return for no competition against him in the race for governorship. Hearst is openly flirting with LaFollette, and if support or neutrality toward his New York schemes, involving Hylan, can be received in exchange, William Randolph will probably join the march to Armageddon. The grandest collection of old-party politicians out for fatter pie-cards than America has ever seen is in the process of making.

It is rather pathetic to see Eugene Debs trailing along with such a crew. It was to be expected of Victor Berger, Morris Hillquit, Wm. H. Johnston, et al., for they are finally where they have always been headed for. But Debs, whatever his lack of understanding, was formerly a bitter foe of just such confusionist combinations by virtue of his revolutionary sentiments.

In politics it is inevitable that a group's class position is known by the company it keeps. If Hearst, Hylan, Thompson, and their fellows, can sleep in the same political bed with Johnston, Gompers, Stone & Co., and still leave room for Hillquit, Berger, and even Debs to crawl under the blanket, the seal has been put upon the betrayal of independent political action of the working class, a betrayal participated in by every organized group, openly or by tacitly giving consent, except the Communists.

Law Enforcement at the Ritz

Millionaires at the Ritz-Carlton hostelry in New York City were caught violating the Volstead prohibition act.

Waiters who participated in breaking the law by serving the liquor at the order of their employers were arrested along with the millionaires.

The rich men were ordered to pay a fine of \$250 each, which meant less than that have assessed a fine of one Clown cigarette each against the waiters.

But the waiters who carried out their orders from the millionaire gentlemen are to go to the penitentiary for a term of years.

It seems such a waste of space to comment upon this bit of news. Write your own editorial.

Lenin and the Outbreak of the World War

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

LONG before the outbreak of the world war, Vladimir Ilyich had lost all confidence in the European socialists. He knew that "something was wrong in Denmark." He had been saying for a long while about the official socialists, that they are nothing else but smugglers of opportunism. At the outbreak of the war we lived in a small village in the Galician mountains. I recollect arguing against Lenin in the following fashion, I said: "You'll see. These gentlemen of the German social-democracy will never dare to speak against the war. They will simply keep quiet." And Lenin answered: "No. After all, they are not as corrupt as that. Of course they will not fight against the war, they will, as a matter of habit, merely vote against it, in order not to arouse against themselves the working masses." We could see later that Lenin was mistaken, just as I was. We had failed to penetrate into the real nature of these Knights of the "national defense." European socialism was completely destroyed. They had voted for military credits.

When we received the latest issue of the Vorwaerts, official organ of the German social-democracy, we immediately brought to Lenin the news that the German social-democrats voted in favor of military credits. At first Lenin wouldn't believe it. He said: "It is impossible. This must be a falsified issue of the Vorwaerts, published by the German bourgeoisie in order to deceive us and thus compel us to betray the International." And yet the news was true. It was

later substantiated that the socialists of the "national defense" had voted military credits. When Lenin was finally convinced of the truth these were his first words: "The Second International has ceased to exist." These words had the effect of the explosion of a bomb-shell. Now we all see it. Yes, the Second International has ceased to exist. It is as simple to us now as the alphabet. But just think of it, what the Second International meant to us prior to the war. It had in its ranks, at least on paper, some few millions of followers. It was led by such authorities as Kautsky, Vandervelde, Vaillant, Guesde, and Plechanoff. And against all these people stands up an unknown Russian Marxist and declares: "The International has collapsed and it is well that this happened."

There was no end to the attacks and charges against the shamelessness of the Bolsheviks on the part of the reorganized leaders of the Second International.

Lenin was one of the main movers of that paragraph of the famous anti-war resolution which was adopted at the International Socialist Congress held in Stuttgart in 1907. Jointly with Rosa Luxemburg, Lenin proposed to the Congress to accept the following proposition: That at the outbreak of an imperialist war it must be our duty to provoke a social revolution. In other words to transform the imperialist war into a civil war. After long debates the Congress accepted the proposal. As finally adopted the language of the resolution differed somewhat from the one originally sub-

mitted by Lenin. Lenin used to tell us how he and Bebel were discussing the formulation of the proposal. Theoretically Bebel was in agreement with the fundamental principles of Lenin's proposal. But he demanded great care in the use of language. "In order not to frighten away the geese,"

Then came the imperialist war. Lenin reminded the leaders of the Second International of the existence of the Stuttgart resolution. But these leaders turned away their heads and continued to give service to their respective capitalist governments in the prosecution of the war.

I recollect now the first manifesto of our Party against war. It is self-understood that most of that was written by Lenin himself, just as he has written all the other important documents of our Party. When we translated this document into European languages and presented it to such people as the leaders of the Swiss Socialist Party, Grimm, the Roumanian revolutionist, Rakovsky (who finds himself now in our ranks) their attitude toward us was one of contempt. They were simply terrified upon reading that "it is our duty to transform the imperialist war into a civil war."

At present we all understand it. It looks to us as a matter of course. But at that time the mere idea was something unheard of. Our opponents used to tell us that only anarchists could conduct such propaganda. Even at the conference at Zimmerwald, we had to meet the opposition of the moderates because we took the position that Martov was an agent of the

bourgeoisie. "How can you say that? How dare you say a thing like that? We know Martov for the last 20 years." And to this we replied: "Yes. We know Martov just as well as you do, and yet we insist that the Russian working class will accept our point of view, will fight against the war, and that Martov is merely defending the point of view of the bourgeoisie."

But all these episodes are not the main thing. I relate them merely to show the state of affairs in the Second International at the outbreak of the world war. Nobody was ready to fight. Everybody was accustomed to continue in the old ways of legality and parliamentarism. All the old leaders believed in legality as in a fetish. It required tremendous effort to establish our point of view, even among the participants of the Zimmerwald Conference.

Even now I can see vividly the scene of the meetings between Lenin and Ledebour at Zimmerwald. Ledebour said: "Of course you who live abroad, not in your own country, can speak very easily about the war. I'd like to see you carrying it out when you get back to Russia."

I'm sure that when Ledebour thinks of these words now he feels ashamed of himself. And Lenin answered very quietly: "When Marx wrote the Communist Manifesto he, too, was living abroad. And only his bourgeois opponents could see fit to reproach him with this fact. I find myself now abroad because the Russian workers have sent me here. When the hour comes it will find us at our posts." Lenin smiled his word.

LaFollette, Where Do You Stand on the Dawes Plan?

By HARRISON GEORGE

ON July 4, you, Robert-Marion LaFollette, issued a statement to the people, saying, in part:

"In the course of the campaign, I shall give frank expression to my views on every political issue of recognized importance. The people have a right to know the position of every candidate upon questions which are of vital moment to them. I have never avoided or evaded issues. I shall not do so now."

What About This Issue? As this is being written the international bankers whom you pass over with only two printed lines of vague and general denunciation in your so-called "Wisconsin Program"—are in London reshaping the reparations program of the Versailles Treaty, which you once denounced but concerning which you now fail to speak.

While millions of American workers may be ignorant of the ghastly importance of the London Conference, you are not. You know that in London the bankers of America and England—the great Morgan interests who once denounced—are gathered in joint meeting with the Allied premiers to put across the infamous "Dawes Report of Reparations." Secretary Hughes and Secretary Mellon are at the conference door. At a diplomatic dinner given by and for such international bandits, Secretary Hughes added the weight of the American government to the demand of Morgan's agent, Thomas W. Lamont, that guaranteeing "American investors" should take precedence over both German and French interests in enforcing the "Dawes Plan."

Millions of workers do not understand the meaning of the Dawes plan. They have had its virtues sung by the same capitalist newspapers who once attacked as "controlled." You, however, know the Dawes plan. You know that it provides for the absolute enslavement of the German working class to Wall Street in return for a loan of \$200,000,000. You know that Morgan's banks are those "investors" Secretary Hughes demands protection for. You know that the government owned railroads of Germany are to be mortgaged for \$3,000,000,000 and turned over to private ownership, and this terrible burden is to be laid upon the backs of German workers. You know that every shop and factory in Germany is so loaded with obligations, which, to discharge, must make driven slaves out of every worker in Germany.

You know, Mr. LaFollette, that these gigantic sums never could be and are not calculated to be paid in money to the Allied bloodsuckers. You know that such reparations debts can only be discharged, if at all, by exportation of goods made by starving labor in Germany, into the world market in competition with American labor, among others.

Do You Say This Is No Issue? You say that the people "have a right to know" the position of candidates upon "questions which are of vital moment to them." Very well; what about the Dawes plan? Is that a question of no vital moment to American workers?

Listen to the voice of Wall Street on that subject. The "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," organ of the bankers—including those bankers who support you for President, Mr. LaFollette, says:

"It is pointed out that once the Dawes plan is adopted, Europe will probably invade American markets on a larger and more formidable scale, favored by labor costs much below those prevailing in the United States. If labor does not meet the situation by intelligent acquiescence in reduced wages, it will suffer by a lessened demand for its services."

You know what that means, LaFollette. You know that application of the Dawes plan or any other plan of enslaving German labor will mean terrible and prolonged unemployment for American workers, that the 2,000,000 workers now out of work will be increased by millions more, that all the misery of wrecked hopes and broken homes hangs over the heads of millions of American workers and their families. Is this, then, no issue for you, Mr. LaFollette?

What Have You to Say?

Apparently, the issue of the misery of millions of American workers are nothing to you, Mr. LaFollette. You have issued a statement that you will make your campaign upon domestic issues, favoring Morgan and the U. S. Steel Trust as against the French banks and the Comité des Forges in the enslavement of German labor? Suppose you do repudiate the Dawes plan in words, Mr. LaFollette—have you any definite, practical program to defeat it, to save the German proletariat—and in inevitable sequence, the American proletariat—from grinding slavery in behalf of one or another group of international bankers or national exploiters? Is it because you have nothing but sweet words to fling against the power of international capitalism that you are silent? Then you are bankrupt, Mr. LaFollette!

Acknowledge Your Bankruptcy!

Your bankruptcy is the bankruptcy of the world capitalist system, Mr. LaFollette. You and hosts of your supporters have spoken in praise of the so-called "liberal" or "labor" governments of France, England and Germany. Yet these are the very governments which are now deliberately enslaving the world proletariat to Morgan. They are, according to your own claim, the kind of governments yours would be. Dare you denounce them and their acts?

The Socialists of Germany, who are kin to Berger and Hillquit—your ardent supporters—are fixing a final seal of betrayal to their record of party of Morgan's servant, Davis, who also endorses the Dawes plan? Are you afraid to declare yourself? Is that why you play the fox and hide behind "domestic issues"? Are you, in fact, a bluff and a fraud no different than other capitalist tricksters?

Words Mean Nothing—What Will You Do?

And if you are elected President, Mr. LaFollette, are you have promised the American people that you will repudiate the Dawes plan of enslaving the international working class—what will you do? Words mean nothing. If you are elected on a promise—which you seem too cowardly to make—that you will destroy and defeat the Dawes plan, what concrete program of action do you propose? Will you undo the work of Secretary Hughes favoring Morgan and the U. S. Steel Trust as against the French banks and the Comité des Forges in the enslavement of German labor? Suppose you do repudiate the Dawes plan in words, Mr. LaFollette—have you any definite, practical program to defeat it, to save the German proletariat—and in inevitable sequence, the American proletariat—from grinding slavery in behalf of one or another group of international bankers or national exploiters? Is it because you have nothing but sweet words to fling against the power of international capitalism that you are silent? Then you are bankrupt, Mr. LaFollette!

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And if you are elected President, Mr. LaFollette, are you have promised the American people that you will repudiate the Dawes plan of enslaving the international working class—what will you do? Words mean nothing. If you are elected on a promise—which you seem too cowardly to make—that you will destroy and defeat the Dawes plan, what concrete program of action do you propose? Will you undo the work of Secretary Hughes favoring Morgan and the U. S. Steel Trust as against the French banks and the Comité des Forges in the enslavement of German labor? Suppose you do repudiate the Dawes plan in words, Mr. LaFollette—have you any definite, practical program to defeat it, to save the German proletariat—and in inevitable sequence, the American proletariat—from grinding slavery in behalf of one or another group of international bankers or national exploiters? Is it because you have nothing but sweet words to fling against the power of international capitalism that you are silent? Then you are bankrupt, Mr. LaFollette!

Your bankruptcy is the bankruptcy of the world capitalist system, Mr. LaFollette. You and hosts of your supporters have spoken in praise of the so-called "liberal" or "labor" governments of France, England and Germany. Yet these are the very governments which are now deliberately enslaving the world proletariat to Morgan. They are, according to your own claim, the kind of governments yours would be. Dare you denounce them and their acts?

The Socialists of Germany, who are kin to Berger and Hillquit—your ardent supporters—are fixing a final seal of betrayal to their record of party of Morgan's servant, Davis, who also endorses the Dawes plan? Are you afraid to declare yourself? Is that why you play the fox and hide behind "domestic issues"? Are you, in fact, a bluff and a fraud no different than other capitalist tricksters?

Words Mean Nothing—What Will You Do?

Acknowledge Your Bankruptcy!

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German workers as a last hope to save the capitalist class of Germany from collapse and revolution. There is a United Front from J. P. Morgan and Secretary Hughes, through Ebert, Severing and Stresemann and you, Bob LaFollette, to Hillquit and Debs. Is it aimed at the heart of the proletariat. Dare you to break that United Front, Mr. LaFollette?

And if you do—whom can you call upon to fight the international bankers? What power could you conjure forth to defy Morgan and Stinnes and the Comité des Forges? You at least, are not so simple as to think that the millionaire bankers, Vandervelde, Spreckles, Rawleigh and the rest of your financial supporters will seriously oppose their brother bankers in the interest of the proletariat which they together exploit and oppress! Dare you, then, call upon the proletariat of Germany for resistance? Dare you then, call upon American workers for resistance to these international bankers and fake socialists?

It is not necessary, Mr. LaFollette, the Communist International is already mobilizing these forces—real forces. The Communist International has a program—a complete, definite and realistic program to solve the capitalist problem of who shall plunder the German workers! It is the program of the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship in Germany, Mr. LaFollette—and you can neither use it nor abuse it as you have used and abused the awakened workers' movement of America!

And in this campaign, Mr. LaFollette, while you are breaking the ranks of the Communists of the Workers Party will advocate the real solution, will explain the menace of the Dawes plan and will point out that you are not concerned and have no remedy for this curse of capitalism which is hanging over the lives of the international working class. The Communists will say—Down with the Dawes plan! Down with capitalism! Down with the Eberts, MacDonalds, Hillquits and LaFollettes! Forward to proletarian revolution!

Send in that Subscription Today!

MUSIC - LITERATURE - DRAMA

SATAN'S BUSHEL

By GARRET GARRETT

Price \$2.00.

(E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.) In "Satan's Bushel," Garret Garrett paints a graphic picture of the wheat farmer's life and problems, showing how he is exploited on every hand by the banks, the farm implement trust, and the grain gambler.

Dreadwind, a young speculator in the Chicago wheat pit, after achieving phenomenal success in a number of daring operations, awakes to the fact that "a man may buy and sell millions of bushels of wheat with not the remotest interest in the wheat itself as a food, as a vital commodity, as a sign of civilization." Inspired with a sudden desire to know more about wheat, he leaves Chicago for the wheat fields of Kansas, where his eyes are opened to the economic struggle of the farmer for existence.

Strikes Grain Gambler

Garrett strikes at the evils of grain gambling and the exploitation of the farmer in a number of telling passages: "The farmer sells and the farmer buys. What does he sell? A primal substance, the food that sustains the world. What does he buy? Machinery, wagon, building materials, hardware, cloth, sugar, sometimes a piano or a phonograph—such things. When he sells the primal substance what does he say to the buyer? He says:

"How much will you give me? But when he buys what does he say? He says: 'How much will you take?'"

Worms, Worms

In describing the speculators in the wheat pit, he says: "It makes one think of a body of worms—worms at the roots of the wheat."

The exploitation of the farmer's surplus production is well brought out in the following passage: "Tell me why less brings more than plenty. Why do seven bushels profit the farmer more than ten? . . . And why will the farmer grow ten instead of seven? The surplus, what is called the surplus—the rope that hangs him—it is in the last three bushels."

The analogy between the farmer and the industrial worker is shown in the following:

"The speculator who sells your wheat before it is grown—do you know what he sells? He sells your labor. Do you know how he sells it? He sells it at auction. A few hundred speculators sell the labor of three million farmers—at auction!"

Farmer vs. Elements

"But the farmer who feeds this world has no artificial environment. He stands alone facing the elemental rhythms. They are uncontrollable, unpredictable. He may know plant biology, he may know the chemistries of soil and vegetation, he may be as scientific as the Department of Agriculture could wish him to be, and yet